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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Christmas Greetings

to

Grain and Feed Dealers

While we in America have been blessed with bounteous crops, for which we are deeply thankful, people of the old world are in strife that baffles all imagination to comprehend. The war clouds hanging over our heads by a slight and brittle thread have broken, but we have witnessed the buds of early spring turning into beauteous foliage surpassed only by the freshness of blossom time, green pastures sparkling like a million diamonds in the morning sunlight, fields of golden grain, a harvest moon shining down on all alike, Jack Frost painting a picture in late autumn that only The Master's hand could do. Now it is Christmas time, and we are celebrating the birth of our Saviour.

May we, the members and friends of The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association be thankful that we are Americans, and have the opportunity of being of service to humanity.

My wish is that all will have a Happy Christmas, and that the New Year will bring Peace to all the world.

S. L. Rice, President

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association



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Located in the very center of Illinois' great corn and oats producing territory, Peoria has several of the largest corn consuming industries in the United States, including corn products, mixed feeds, and distillery products. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and Southeastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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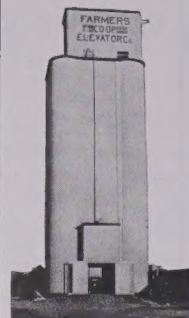
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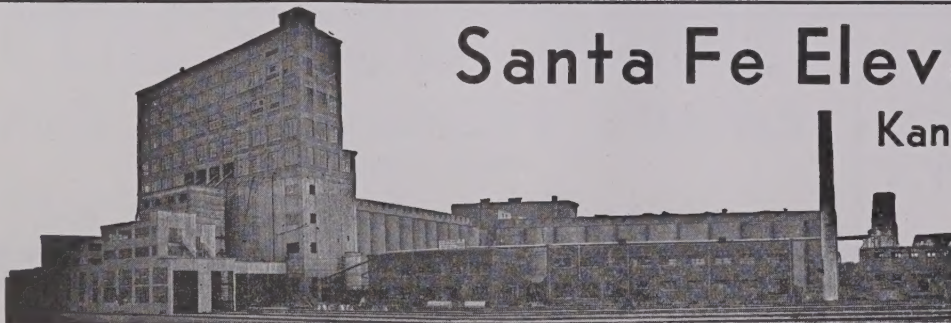
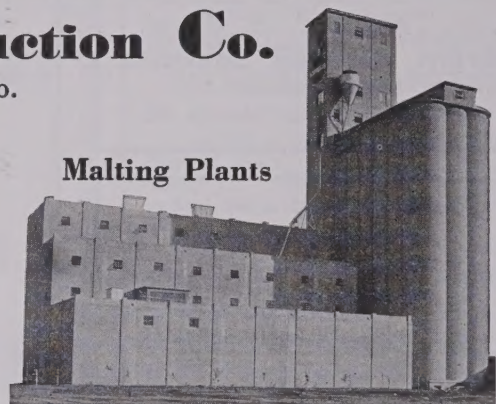
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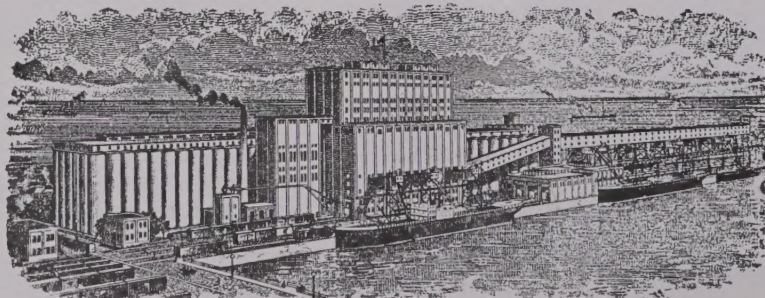
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★ ty to say "Thank You" and to wish you a ★
★ Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. ★

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnrls, Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 20-in. Monarch motor driven attrition mill, with starters, line-shaft, scalpers, etc. C. R. Brady, Franklin, Minn.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Real bargain. One 24" Robinson attrition mill driven by two 15 H.P. motors 220 V. 3-phase; Blower, Dust Collector, 5 H.P. motor. All complete and in good condition. Norris Elevator Co., Norris, Ill.

FOR SALE—Bauer Attrition Mill 19 in, driven by 2-15 HP. G.E. 3-phase Motors. Complete with compensator, reversing switch, and entrance switch. Mill now in operation. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—15" cast iron sheave, 5 groove, 2-7/16 bore; 9" cast iron sheave, 5 groove, 1-3/4 bore; 24 feet of 1-15/16 line shaft with self aligning bearings; one 10" Friction clutch for above shaft. Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, Guaranteed **HAMMER MILLS**. All sizes. Direct Connected or Belt Driven. Reasonable prices. **FLOUR MILL**—25 bbl. Midget Marvel with Bleacher, etc. As is \$450. 1/2-Ton used Burton Mixer \$150. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

MACHINES FOR SALE

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. 2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: 2 direct connecting 100 HP. Jay Bee Clement Special Grinders, bargain for quick sale; one 2S16 Gruendler; one Miracle Ace Super direct connected to 60 HP.; one double head 30" Robinson attrition mill direct connected to 40 HP. motors. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Feed Mixer and Motor,
Steam Engine 60 HP. and Chain Drive,
Fairbanks 10 HP. Type Z Engine,
Richardson Automatic Scale,
Elevator Head Pulleys and Boots,
Corn Cutter and Grader, Air Compressor,
Howel BB 12 HP. Motor,
Boiler Grates and Shafting,
Dreadnaught and International Mill.
W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

MINERAL FEEDER

ZIMS NO WASTE MINERAL FEEDER, feeds mineral without waste. Strong, durable, low in price. Every farmer a prospect, a money maker for you both. Write, O. E. Zimmerman, Fairfax, Minn.

CORN DRIER WANTED

COMMERCIAL CORN DRIER WANTED. Give full information, capacity, price in first letter. Johnson, 2312 Snelling Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

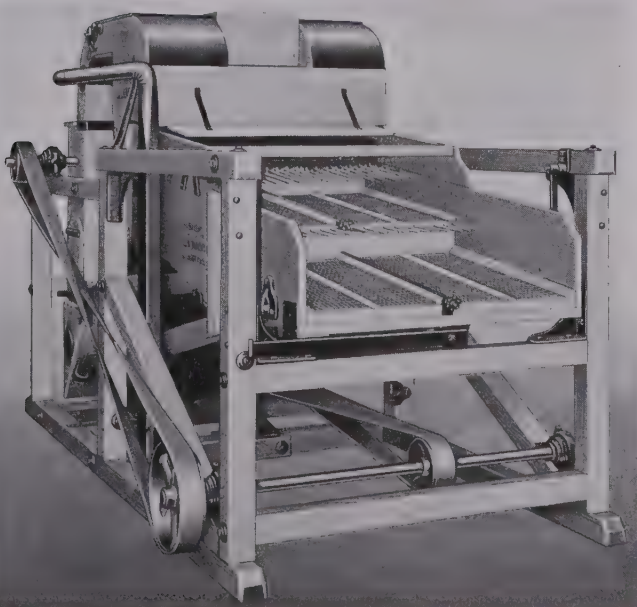
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LISTING OF YOUR
MACHINERY NEEDS**

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MACHINISTS AND SHEET
METAL WORKERS

DECATUR, ILLINOIS



ST. LOUIS

"The Central Market"

Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States farther west—

It is the terminus of eastern trunk lines, and has direct through lines to the gulf, including a barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 3 cents per hundred under the rail rate. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

The enormous flour and feed milling industries of the city enjoy many in-transit privileges and take a large percentage of St. Louis grain receipts—

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is the pioneer millfeed futures market. This market offers contracts for St. Louis delivery of Gray Shorts, and for delivery of Bran and Standard Middlings through the Chicago Gateway, which can be used advantageously by producers, distributors, or processors in the East, the Southeast, the Central States, and the Northwest, as well as the Southwest.

Give any of these members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange listed here an opportunity to prove to you the advantages of this market—

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
James E. Bennett & Co.
Cargill, Incorporated
Checkerboard Elevator Co.
Continental Grain Co.
Dreyer Commission Co.
Fuller-Wooldridge Com. Co.
Lowell Hoyt & Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.

Dan Mullally Grain Co.
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Norris Grain Corporation
Service Grain Co.
 Successors to Ballard Messmore Grain Co.
Terminal Grain Co.
Toberman Grain Co.
C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

SCRAP IRON is in such urgent demand elevator operators are buying and collecting all kinds for defense needs.

CONSOLIDATION of all the elevators at a station under one management reduces overhead expenses and minimizes cutthroat competition.

THE BREAKING of a chain hoist at an Illinois elevator last month resulted in painful injuries to two persons standing by. Users of chain hoists for any purpose need to install chain of twice the strength they think is needed as serious accidents often result while little expected.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION which caused the destruction of a Verona, Ohio, mill suggests it may have been due to sabotage. Some elevator owners have been illuminating the exterior of their plants in hope of discouraging midnight trespassers from conducting arson experiments.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS have found pleasure in surmounting their cupolas with an illuminated cross during the Christmas holidays much to the delight of their friends and customers. A happy contribution to the Christmas spirit helps to establish a good will that is always most helpful.

CARELESS, THOUGHTLESS FIREMEN often do more damage to the grain dealer's property than the fire. (Each number of the JOURNAL tells of much grain being badly damaged by water. Inasmuch as grain does not burn readily it would seem to be an easy matter to prevent its being water-soaked.

DELIVERY of new machines or repair parts for old machines is so slow elevator operators do not procrastinate ordering, altho the Dictator of Priorities strives to avoid delaying the saving or processing of food products. The useful life of any machine well lubricated and kept clean is always prolonged.

SEVERAL TIMES in recent months our news columns have told of timely warnings of fire being sounded by a passing locomotive engineer, and in this number we find that the people of South Dayton, New York, were aroused at 2:30 a. m. in time to check the flames and materially reduce the loss of a mill and elevator. A blue ribbon for the whistle blower.

THE BUREAU of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has announced a simplified publishing program for the duration of the war, consolidating its several services into three periodicals, to economize paper and reduce the heavy burden on the government printing office. This praiseworthy step could be carried further by discontinuing entirely the printing and mailing of material no longer of news value and what is primarily bureaucratic propaganda.

LOANS on farm stored barley by the C.C.C. through Dec. 6 covered 14,899,971 bus. while loans on barley stored in warehouses covered only 1,081,783 bus. As nearly half of the stored barley is on Nebraska farms it seems that elevator owners of the cornhusker state are in need of more storage annexes.

FEED DEALERS, grinders and mixers are actively promoting campaigns for the production of more Food For Defense, and holding evening sessions for giving farmers the latest and best information regarding proper care and feeding of livestock. Such educational work should prove profitable to both the feeders and the dealers.

THE TRADE must adjust itself to handling more low grade wheat on the present crop. In Canada the tough and damp amounted to 9 per cent of the receipts graded on arrival at market compared with only 2 per cent on the preceding crop. This points to the necessity of close scrutiny of all wheat offered and watching its condition after being placed in store.

EXPOSED BELTING is credited with so many serious accidents it would seem quite important that all elevator operators take particular pains to safeguard moving machinery of all kinds. A Kansas elevator helper who was applying dressing to the sheller's belt recently was thrown high in the air and his arm badly crushed. It is not difficult to erect barriers which will keep workmen and visitors at a distance from moving machinery.

PRICE DICTATOR Leon Henderson's ceilings on prices for domestic fats and oils under the stress of the War emergency led to one of the loudest protests in history from the American farmers who want to take advantage of the demand for their products. The sudden impact of the ceilings caught many farmers with the soybean crops just ready for market. Grain dealers with soybeans in their elevator bins were similarly caught in the bewildering price decline that followed. Slow movement may stimulate processors to bid up for supplies to keep their busy.

GRAIN SHIPPERS are glad to expedite the loading of box cars in hope of utilizing the transportation facilities of the rail lines to a maximum efficiency, but if they load box cars above a line 24 inches from the roof they interfere with the sampling of car's contents and thereby postpone grain sale and release of car. Long since shippers and railroad executives agreed that placing so much grain in a box car that it delays sampler obtaining a fair average sample of car's contents does not help the transportation facilities of the carrier, but invariably postpones the unloading of the car until an average sample can be obtained and the grain sold.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 24, 1941



MAY Christmas bring you such a shower of joy and kindness it will linger long in the delightful haze of Memory's treasure chest, and

When you pull the latchstring of the New Year may it open wide the Welcome door to true happiness.

This is the earnest wish of the Entire Staff of the

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who enjoy the convenience and protection of premium adjustment fire insurance policies should not overlook the fact that under reporting stock on hand immediately reduces the amount of insurance given by the policy.

ORAL CONTRACTS never have been satisfactory either to grain buyers or sellers because they open the way for misunderstandings, differences and disputes and often estrange good customers permanently, while written contracts carefully drawn and signed by both parties leaves no room for misunderstandings. The payment of earnest money and payments recording on the contract supplies additional evidence of contracts mutually. When the prevailing price of wheat is \$1.50 no farmer enjoys delivering his crop on an old contract of sale at \$1.00.

SOME DAY an enterprising chemist will find a profitable use for corn cobs. Each year the farmers of the corn states gather about twenty-eight million pounds of cobs from their fields, but up to the present the corn buyers of the surplus states are glad to give away the cobs in order to get them out of their plant. Some go to the expense of building cob burners which often prove to be an additional fire hazard. A milling firm at Onawa, Iowa, is now buying many truckloads of cobs each day, but up to the present no one has learned what is done with this refuse.

FUMIGATION has finally been recognized by the C.C.C. money lenders as the surest protection of stored grain against damage by insects, and recently a number of fumigating schools have been held at different points in North Dakota in hope of assisting stored grain inspectors in identifying the destructive pests in grain of the C.C.C. While zero weather, of which they have some days occasionally in North Dakota, is quite a discouraging factor for all kinds of grain infesting insects nevertheless if grain long in storage is to be protected from the bugs frequent inspections and effective fumigation must be given.

GRAIN DEALERS who have been swindled on several occasions by traveling subscription solicitors will be pleased to know that last week two of these swindlers were arrested in Chicago for selling subscriptions to a non-existing magazine. Anthony Venneri, 36, of Denver, was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Oscar S. Caplan, and Hugh Madson, 37, was fined \$25 and costs. We have always been puzzled by the willingness of country grain dealers to fall for the swindling tactics of these traveling solicitors. Few of them have any authority to solicit or collect for any magazine, and as a rule do not carry cards or written certification authorizing them to represent anybody or anything.

Contradictory Government Controls

The contradictory orders emanating from Washington during November and December point toward the need of concentrating the work of the different agencies on a definite aim.

The Office of Price Administration placed a ceiling on lard and cottonseed oil futures. The Commodity Credit Corporation oppositely raised its selling price on corn. The Commodity Exchange Administration withdrew its recommendation of limits on price movements of soybean futures. Altho the agricultural bloc is working for higher prices the A.A.A. prevents a boost by its offer to sell 170,000,000 bus. wheat

While the O.P.A. is imposing ceilings on almost everything the farm group and the labor group are successfully resisting fixed prices on crops and ceilings on wages.

If we are to win the war this pulling and hauling by special interests for the private advantage of themselves must give way to definite policy having as its ultimate purpose the production of the maximum amount of war materials.

Since we have not yet arrived at the complete totalitarian state maximum production will be accomplished by employing the profit motive. This is finally recognized by the Price Administrator, who long refused to pay enough for scrap iron to warrant its collection, by his order of Dec. 22 revising iron and steel scrap prices to boost returns to dealers.

It seems ridiculous to prevent profits at a time when the national government depends on the taxation of profits for the vastly increased revenues required to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

To carry out this effective and wholesome policy one detail would be the allowance of cost and profit to warehousemen in town and country storing and handling government grain, as a reward for building the elevators and to provide profits for the government to tax.

Test Plots Reduce and Improve Varieties Planted

Encouraging the growing of test plots by farmer customers and thoroly advertising the tests has attracted so much attention, grain dealers in many different surplus grain states are now assisting and encouraging the establishment of these test plots for the enlightenment of their farmer patrons. Everyone except backward farmers are thoroly convinced that the planting of choice varieties of seed that give promise of large yield is more profitable for all concerned.

Too many farmers waste their time and energy planting seed of low germination. Indiana has enacted a law which requires the germination test for all

grain sold for seed and doubtless many other states will soon fall in line in hope of discouraging growers depending on neighbors for seed.

In some sections of the spring wheat territory, grain dealers, experiment stations and crop improvement organizations have induced farmers to reduce the number of varieties of wheat grown from twenty-one to ten, and the campaign for the planting of more desirable and fewer varieties of wheat continues. This will of course assist country grain buyers in shipping more carloads of pure varieties and thereby win premiums instead of discounts on the farmers' grains. The indifferent attitude of many wheat growers has been most discouraging and irritating to manufacturers of wheat products.

The farmers' slipshod selection of seed has made it next to impossible for manufacturers to buy grain of desirable variety and quality so everyone has scorned the poor grain thrown onto the market. Country elevator operators can wield a powerful influence in encouraging farmers to limit their sections to the production of a few varieties of the most desirable wheats and thereby establish a reputation for the production and marketing of choice milling wheat.

Education in Hedging Needed

In a suit not yet out of the courts an Iowa co-operative company is complaining that at the same station a manufacturer of rolled oats, operating a line of elevators, is paying too much for corn for the purpose of putting its competitor out of business.

That is the way it may look to one who does not understand the possibilities for profit in the grain business. Unable to discern that their competitor will make a profit out of the apparent overbidding the directors of the co-operative jump to the conclusion that the competing firm is willing to lose money just to put them out of business.

The difference between the co-operative and its competitor is that the co-operative is in the grain business only part way, that part having to do with loading the farmers' grain into cars and shipping it to a terminal market, while the rolled oats manufacturer is in the grain business all the way, using the Board of Trade hedging market for all it is worth, which for two years past has been very much.

The abnormal profit per bushel during the past year and at present accruing to those in the grain business utilizing the hedging facilities of the grain exchanges has grown out of the large stocks of wheat and corn requiring storage, and the monopoly of available elevator room achieved by the Commodity Credit Corporation thru elevator and warehouse agreements tying up country and terminal warehousemen. Even if the

bins were emptied the C.C.C. reserved the right to refill with other government grain. The situation became so tight embargoes were placed against the movement of loan grain to market.

Thus the rolled oats maker was able to play more for corn, where it had vacant space to fill. It is not that the rolled oats manufacturer has a special privilege on the Board of Trade. The co-operative had the same opportunity, thru its grain receiver on the Board to fill its elevator and sell the distant future, thereby earning profitable storage charges. This case is not an exceptional one. Many directors ignorant of the advantages of hedging abhor trading in futures but never hesitate to gamble in cash grain. A manager advocating hedging in a legitimate way might be suspected of a desire to speculate and find himself out of a job.

The Farm Credit Administration recently went on record as willing to lend money to potato growers to finance their hedging operations by selling for future delivery at a time when their own crop will be ready for market, thereby recognizing the value of the exchanges to the growers. This enlightened viewpoint may spring from the hope that Farm Credit loans will be paid off in full thru growers utilizing the exchanges to guarantee the sales price of their crops.

Good Will

Deep in the heart of every man is buried a certain amount of good will and friendly fellowship.

During much of the year this natural, human trait may be overpowered by other, less admirable human traits.

But in the Yule Season it bubbles to the surface. The gentler emotions demand expression. It is a season for remembering, a season for visiting, a season for the exchange of good wishes and gifts.

We look forward to the receipt of colorful Christmas cards that tell us someone remembered us, and someone was kind, and thoughtful enough to wish us well thru the new year. And we send out our own cards in the same spirit of wanting to let others know we thought of them, and we like them, and we want good fortune and happiness to be theirs.

We buy presents for those who are near and dear, and we worry many hours over what to buy this one, or that one. Subconsciously, if not consciously, in our worries over the Christmas list we are healthfully selfish. We are seeking to buy the joyous whoop of a happy child, the tender look in the eyes of a loved one that says, "How thoughtful of you!"

the affectionate exclamation of dear ones that tells us, "You're most generous."

The spirit is infectious. We think how nice it is to feel friendly and of good will towards others. We fill baskets for the poor, sensing somehow that our own happiness grows from giving happiness to others. And we feel well repaid in the expressions of pleasure that light up the countenances of those we are able to visit.

The Yule Season is a kindly season, a time when we say "Hello, Neighbor, Merry Christmas," for no reason other than that we are glad to assume that attitude.

For good will and friendly fellowship is a part of the character of man. And in the Yule Season it bubbles to the surface helping to win the good will of all you contact.

Contrast in Adaptability

In a middle western Illinois town of something over 10,000 population are two grain dealers.

The manager of one elevator sits in his office and wonders what has happened to business. "Business," he says, "is terrible. The farmers are storing corn to take government loans, and they store the corn in government bins. Our margin in buying and selling grain is too thin. The trucks outbid the grain buyers and the grain dealers outbid each other. We have to watch every penny to stay in business."

The manager of the other says: "Business is great. Grain alone wouldn't keep us busy—Hey, John! Get a sample of that load of soybeans before you dump it. We'll have to test its moisture—We've added some sidelines. We decided if the farmers want to use their corn for feeding, we'd help by building hog shelters, and feeders, and brooder houses. There is one standing out there (indicating a brooder house, gleaming in fresh green and white paint). It is worth \$180. You would be surprised how the farmers are buying those things, and our hog houses and feeders. We've bought a lumber yard, so we can keep ourselves supplied with raw materials on the proper basis."

Some day, when the project is a little farther along, we are going to tell you the story of the grain dealer who decided if farmers want to raise hogs, he'd build hog houses.

War and the Grain Trade

Business as usual will hardly be possible with determined enemies on both sides of our continent.

During the last war we had the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation. Now we have already existing the Commodity Credit Corporation; and a clause in the pending price control bill authorizes the government to buy and sell grain. This power is to be exercised for

price control and not to increase our supplies, of which we have, fortunately, an abundance.

Our present surplus has resulted from the closing of foreign markets to American grain before we entered the war, which conditions will persist until peace again prevails.

Entering into the present war we have government agencies carrying out social reform by distributing to persons on relief by means of food stamps. These social reformers can be expected to seize upon any real or pretended scarcity to establish a rationing system, with the government as the sole buyer of the affected commodities.

What corresponds to rationing of foods already has its counterpart in allocation of many raw materials to industry.

The normal position of the elevator operator as the owner of the grain in his house carries with it the peril of a downward fixing of the price after the dealer has paid for the grain at a higher level. That happened in the last world war; and as to a few commodities has now occurred by order of the O.P.M. So much grain is now held for the account of growers that such downward price fixing is not now likely to be made effective against the opposition of the powerful agricultural bloc.

Lien for Grain Elevator Machinery

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. of Enterprise, Kan., brought suit against Virgil J. Rice and others to foreclose a mechanic's lien on a leasehold interest in land and a grain elevator situated thereon at Elmdale, Kan., which was purchased at the foreclosure sale by Harold P. Trusler and others, designated as B. C. Christopher & Co.

The elevator was on lands owned by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., on a lease permitting cancellation by either party on 30 days' notice, and the railroad company on May 15, 1940, served notice on Rice terminating the lease 30 days thereafter. Trusler and Otto Behymer, who paid \$2,875 for the elevator at the sheriff's sale Apr. 15, claimed that therefore the building was personal property and not subject to the law allowing 18 months for redemption, as requested by Rice.

Altho as between Rice and the railroad company the elevator was personal property, the action was not between them. Rice as the owner of the leasehold entered into a contract with the Ehrsam Company for improvements thereon.

The Supreme Court of Kansas said Christopher & Co. were purchasers at a judicial sale and bought only what the court had ordered sold. They were not entitled to have the period of redemption fixed at 6 months. They acquired only the interest of the judgment debtor at the time the order of sale was issued.

It is clear that plaintiff was entitled to a mechanic's lien for the materials furnished by him in the erection of the elevator on the leasehold estate, and that being so, he had the right to foreclose his lien and have the property sold if his account for materials was not sooner paid.

Such a lien may attach to the leasehold estate, including the buildings, fixtures and machinery placed upon the real estate by the tenant, altho the tenant may have the right under the lease to remove such buildings, fixtures and machinery from the leased premises.—112 *Pac. Rep.* (2d) 95.



Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shark Liver Oil in Dairy Feed?

Grain & Feed Journals: In one of recent issues an article about shark liver oil for cows stated that shark liver oil has increased the level of milk production approximately 10 per cent and also made a slight increase in butter fat, according to data from H. J. Deuel and others, from the Journal of Biological Chemistry. Where might we obtain a copy of this Journal?—Transit Grain & Commission Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Ans.: The Journal of Biological Chemistry is published monthly at Mount Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Md. All orders for reprints must be sent to Journal of Biological Chemistry, Sterling Tower, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., as that is the editorial office. The price of the monthly for single copies varies, usually \$3.

Early Officers of Illinois Ass'n?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our records do not show the names of the officers of our association during the early years of its existence. Who were the officers as shown by the files of the American Elevator & Grain Trade?—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Ans.: In 1892 the officers of the Illinois Grain Merchants Insurance & Protective Society were: President, F. M. Pratt, Decatur; vice president, Edwin Beggs, Ashland; sec'y, T. P. Baxter, Taylorville; treas., E. F. Norton, Tallula.

In 1893 the Illinois Grain Merchants Protective Ass'n had the following officers: T. P. Baxter elected president June 19, 1893; B. S. Tyler, Decatur, elected sec'y.

In 1895 the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, so-called for the first time, had as officers: President, Theo. P. Baxter, Taylorville; vice president, Ross Hockaday, Oreana; sec'y, B. S. Tyler, Decatur; treasurer, F. M. Pratt, Decatur.

In 1896 the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n had as president John Crocker of Maroa; vice president, E. R. Ulrich, Springfield; treas., F. M. Pratt, Decatur; sec'y, B. S. Tyler, Decatur.

In 1897, officers then elected at the annual meeting June 8th were: President, S. S. Tanner, Minier; vice pres., T. P. Baxter, Taylorville; treas., F. M. Pratt, Decatur; sec'y, B. S. Tyler, Decatur.

In 1898, meeting June 8 and 9 at Decatur in their 5th annual convention, the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n elected president S. S. Tanner; vice-president, S. H. Greeley; sec'y, B. S. Tyler; treas., F. M. Pratt; Directors—J. P. Rumsey, Chicago; P. Whalen, Cabery; Thomas Costello, Maroa; H. N. Knight, Monticello; E. F. Unland, Pekin.

One-Sided Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: A farmer defaulted on his contract to sell us flaxseed, and his attorney claims there is no contract. I have read that three things make a contract binding: written, money paid down or partial delivery. In our case it was a written contract. The contract reads:

"I, John Doe, do hereby sell and agree to deliver to the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Lakefield, or their agent, at their elevator, warehouse or cribs as they may designate, at Lakefield, Minn., between Feb. 14 and Sept. 15, 1941, buyer's option, two hundred bushels of good, sound, dry merchantable flax, to grade No. 1 for which I am to receive \$1.40 per bushel, said flax being now in my possession and free of incumbrance. Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of February, 1941."

Has a contract of this kind ever been in court?—W. J. Green, manager Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Lakefield, Lakefield, Minn.

Ans.: This contract is open to the objection that it is one-sided, or as the lawyers say, unilateral, where one party promises to do some-

thing but the other party does not bind himself, and as such can not be enforced.

Contracts to be legal must express a promise of a consideration for performance, must contain mutual obligations by both parties.

This defect would have been cured had a part payment been made; or had the buyer by a clause agreed to receive and pay, over his signature.

Rights of Mortgagee of Crop?

Grain & Feed Journals: Long after we had paid the farmer for corn delivered the mortgagee made demand on us for all we had paid, altho the mortgagee knew the farmer was hauling the corn to us. The farmer paid a little of the money to the mortgagee and was given a receipt stating the money was a part of the payment by us to the farmer. Does not that establish the fact that the mortgagee consented to the sale, and that the farmer was acting as his agent in selling and collecting for the corn?—C. G. M.

Ans.: A first mortgage is a hard thing to get around if recorded. It is virtually a sale

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

		Wheat											
		Option	High	Low	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18
Chicago	.....	131 1/4	106 3/4	126 3/4	129 3/4	129 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Winnipeg	.....	82 3/4	76 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	126 3/4	105 3/4	122 3/4	125 3/4	124 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 3/4
Kansas City	.....	125 1/4	102	120 3/4	124 3/4	124	121 1/4	121 3/4	122 3/4	120 3/4	120	119 3/4	119 3/4
Duluth, durum	.....	117 1/4	103 3/4	113	117 3/4	116 1/4	114 3/4	114 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	112 3/4	112 3/4	112 3/4
Milwaukee	.....	131	109	126 3/4	130	129 1/2	127 3/4	126 3/4	127 3/4	126 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4
		Corn											
Chicago	.....	91 1/2	72 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	85	83 3/4	83 3/4	84	83 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4
Kansas City	.....	81 1/4	67 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	78 3/4	79	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	91 3/4	72 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	85	83 3/4	83 3/4	84	83 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4
		Oats											
Chicago	.....	58 1/4	41 1/4	55 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	47 3/4	38 3/4	45 3/4	47	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/4	47	47	46 3/4	46 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	54	41 1/4	51 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
Milwaukee	.....	58	41 1/4	51 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
		Rye											
Chicago	.....	86 3/4	63 1/2	73 1/2	75 3/4	75 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	80 1/4	59 3/4	70 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	67 3/4	52 3/4	61 1/2	63	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4
		Barley											
Minneapolis	.....	67 1/2	53	61 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	60 3/4	61 1/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	61 3/4	49 3/4	60 3/4	61 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
		Soybeans											
Chicago	.....	202	139 3/4	175 3/4	181 3/4	181 3/4	175 3/4	169 3/4	171 3/4	173 3/4	174 3/4	173 3/4	176 3/4
Canada Exchange	.....			88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88	87 3/4	87 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4

Salaries of Relatives Part of Expense?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have a son, 18 years, and a daughter, 20 years, who work with me during the harvest season and I would like to know if the salaries I pay them can be deducted from income as other expenses.—G. B.

Ans.: All businessmen, including grain dealers, are required to use Form 1040, in which one of the schedules, D, on profit or loss, provides on line 4 for deduction for cost of labor, and on line 11 for salaries and wages, not his own salary.

Wages or salaries paid relatives, sons or daughters are deductible the same as payments to non-relatives, from the total receipts of the business.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Saulpaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 15. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

Jan. 17, 18, 19. Winter meeting of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 26, 27. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 3, 4, 5—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.



Left to right, top to bottom: H. B. Booknau, Malcom, Ia.; Ralph Reece, Marengo, Ia.; E. E. Talbott, Grinnell, Ia.; H. R. Light, Brooklyn, Ia.; Ralph Agar, Colfax, Ia.; Frank Martin, Kewanee, Ill.

Municipal Electric Plant Employee Causing Dust Explosion

The Union Supply & Milling Co. recovered judgment for \$7,000 damages of the City of Los Angeles for the burning of its alfalfa meal plant.

While the mill was in operation an employee of defendant city, Laner, was negligently performing certain tests and alterations in and about the wires, transformers and meters resulting in the fire.

The city admitted that the milling company was guilty of contributory negligence in permitting an accumulation of inflammable dust in violation of a city ordinance.

Evidence was introduced in behalf of the milling company to show that no accumulation of explosive or inflammable dust was permitted, that the plant was equipped with a proper dust collecting system which was properly operated and that the plant was kept in a clean condition.

The witness, Hoffman, an expert of 20 years' experience, testified that the dust collecting system used in the mill was the system usually and ordinarily installed in mills of the kind and that it was 99 per cent efficient, it being impossible to prevent entirely the escape of some dust into the air by the use of the most modern and efficient appliances. The judgment of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in favor of the milling company was affirmed by the District Court of Appeal, Second District of California.—112 Pac. (2d) 71.

Distracted by Too Much Sleep

SCALE BEAM: Confound it, I can't get my figures set down straight. I repeat, transpose and do everything but write them upside down. I surely feel lousy.

RECEIVING SINK: You look punk. Drink anything last night?

SCALE BEAM: Yes! several highballs and felt fine when I rolled in.

"All-Out" for War, Say Grain Dealers, But Watch Credit

Six country grain and feed dealers interviewed by a GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS traveling representative last week were asked: "What can a grain and feed dealer do to help his country's cause in the present War Emergency, and what should he do about his own business?"

The answers urged a united front in war effort and inadvertently expressed confidence in the ability of our army and navy to meet all comers. But caution was evident in warnings about extension of credit, growing out of the experiences of the last world war. Here are the answers:

R. A. REECE, Farmers Grain Co., Marengo, Ia.: We grain and feed dealers can do our part by doing the best job we can of running our elevators and feed mills, and by doing a better job of selling the farmers on sound, productive feeding programs to assure bountiful food supplies for our army, our navy and our allies. Beyond that we ought to lay by a little money and buy a government bond as often as we can.

F. R. MARTIN, Kewanee Cooperative Elevator Co., Kewanee, Ill.: Now is the time to watch credit closely. There is no reason why farmer and townsman should ask credit today except in emergencies created by sickness, or other ill fortune. The condition of livestock is 15 per cent better than two years ago. Farmers are feeding better. But if grain dealers get careless about extension of credit and allow too ready expansion, they will hold the sack when the depression comes after the war. In addition, we grain dealers ought to buy a Defense Bond whenever we can.

R. F. AGAR, Denniston & Partridge Co., Colfax, Ia. (56 years old; started in grain business helping his dad in 1896. Has seen business thru two wars): At the moment I don't know what we can do, except stay in the game and pitch. Whatever is required of the grain trade, it will do.

E. E. TALBOTT, Talbott & Olds, Grinnell, Ia.: We can do our best work by persuading the farmers to do a better job of feeding to produce the greatest quantity of animal and poultry products possible. The government has asked for a 16 per cent increase in hog production. The farmers of Iowa are exceeding that figure. It is up to us to see that they do the best and most economical job of feeding possible with the materials available.

H. B. BOOKNAU, Farmers Elevator Co., Malcom, Ia.: We can depend upon our army and navy to meet the situation with which we are faced on the fighting front. Production of agricultural products will take care of itself if farmers are allowed good prices. When farmers have money they do a better job of feeding, and naturally increase production. Grain and feed dealers must watch their accounts receivable. If production is expanded too much on a credit basis, the depression after the war will cause heavy losses to the creditors.

H. R. LIGHT, H. C. Light & Son, Brooklyn, Ia.: We've got to whip those Japs. It might take us a while to do it, but we'll do it. If the government has any special duties for the grain dealers to perform, it can depend upon them.

"Food builds men and morale which means it is as important today in an all-out war as bullets, tanks and bombers."

New Repairs Priority Rule

The O.P.M. on Dec. 18 issued the revised priority system for repairs, maintenance and operating supplies, known as preference rating order P-100, effective immediately. It displaces the original P-22.

Industries may have to close for lack of material; but the O.P.M. will see to it that they do not close because their machinery can not be kept in running order.

Assistance provided in the order, which operates in the same semi-automatic manner as before, is not available to retailers, but is extended to the following:

1. Any governmental unit;
2. Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other form of enterprise engaged in one or more of the following capacities to the extent that it is so engaged or so acts:
 - (a) Manufacturing processing or fabricating;
 - (b) Warehousing—Maintaining warehouses for storage or distribution of any material;
 - (c) Wholesaling—Acting as a distributor of products sold to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers or other persons not consumers;
3. Any person using tools or equipment to repair or maintain the property of any producer as defined in the order.

Timely Resolutions for 1942

INASMUCH as I must sell each bushel of grain strictly on grades established by the federal government, I hereby resolve to buy all grain strictly on grade. I will post the rules governing the grading of grain, exhibit type samples and follow the rules closely.

I FEEL that it is my duty to encourage the careful farmer who produces superior grain and market it in prime condition with all the compensation justified by the prices ruling in the central markets.

I FEEL that it is my duty to discourage the slothful methods of the average farmer by discounting each load of grain as its quality justifies.

I WILL not encourage farmers to speculate in cash grain by giving them the use of my storage bins either free of charge or for a storage fee. I need the bins to facilitate and expedite the cleaning, blending and mixing of my own grain for market.

I WILL assume none of the grave responsibilities or liabilities of a bailee. I will take in no grain until I have bought it.

IN SETTLING for grain hauled I will pay price ruling upon day of first delivery, but will not give the Rise of Market occurring during period covered by the customer's deliveries.

I WILL post prices bid for all grains each morning and refuse to raise my bids during any business day. I cannot make daily deliveries of cash grain and must have a full car load of same quality or grade before I can market my purchases. I find that raising my bids during the day destroys any confidence my customers may have in the fairness of my prices and arouses distrust among my patrons.

I WILL strive to unify the productive effort of my community to increase production and lower costs of agricultural products, keeping in mind that it has become the duty of the American farmer to feed not only the peoples and the armies of his own country, but those also of its allies so far as this is or may become necessary. I will be mindful of the fact that the success of our communities and of our country and its allies depends to a great extent upon this factor, and that this spirit is my patriotic duty.

I WILL remember that careless extension of credit works hardships eventually upon both the buyer and his creditor, and I will use care and discretion in the extension of credit to my customers, recognizing the eventualities that may involve us.



Another Solution of The Storage Problem

To meet the need for increased grain storage room, brought about by the bumper crop and large carry over in the Northwest Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., one of the large line elevator operators, constructed storage annexes at 42 of its country stations, so as to provide room for 1,250,000 bushels additional. Each of these units supplements existing elevators of conventional design.

Four of these annexes are of balloon type construction; eight of bolted steel tanks, and thirty of wood hoop and stave construction. All tanks have flat bottoms and are constructed on concrete foundations with ample footings.

Preference in this program was given to the latter form of construction, primarily because of the speed with which each tank could be erected. Because of the uncertainty of the crop outturn in this territory until the end of June, a definite "go ahead!" could not be given until after July 1st. The necessity then of crowding the work and getting the annexes erected in time to take care of the 1941 crop was, of course, a large order. The erection of the first few units was slow, but after the crews got organized and some experience, the work progressed quite rapidly, even to the extent of erecting a clover leaf unit in a little over a week. Other factors favoring this type was the fact little difficulty was experienced in getting material. There was a minimum waste of material, as resaw lumber was used in the construction of the hoops, and less material was used than in other forms of construction.

The construction of these tanks is unique and a radical departure from anything heretofore attempted. The conical shaped roof is erected first and used as a template for the construction of the hoops which are used as braces every two feet on the outside of the tanks and to which the staves are fastened. These hoops are laminations of resaw Idaho white pine, surfaced on both sides to 5/16" x 6" on the larger hoops and 4" on the smaller. Casein glue, which makes a firm and lasting bond, was used in laminating. The hoops range from eleven laminations at the bottom of the tanks to three at the top.

Five-quarter fir flooring, tongued and grooved, was used for staves. These are nailed to the hoops from the inside of the tank with 8 penny coated nails. For inside bracing a portion of a hoop is fastened to and at an angle with the staving at intervals, resulting in a sturdy brace on each section of the tank. These hoop portions not being connected to one another provide ample allowance for any shifting of stress which may occur in the loading and unloading or to the expansion and contraction occasioned by the elements.

The roofs are of six and twelve sections depending upon the size of the tank. Each roof is provided with a manhole for access to inside of the tank as well as with a ventilator. The roofs are tight at the eaves to prevent entrance of moisture and birds.

After the roof and hoops are built, the hoops are piled one upon the other on the concrete foundation. With the exception of the bottom four, all hoops are raised to a height which will permit the required spacing of the lower four and their fastening to the staves. This procedure is followed until the tank is completed. The working scaffold inside the tank is removed and the roof is placed in position.

The roof of each tank gives added support to the tank, but in some instances support was given to tanks by cables or rods from the sides of the tank and anchored to a "dead man" at the center bottom of the tank. All tanks are painted with red oxide paint, and the roofs are covered with a 90 lb. slate coated composition.

The arrangement of the tanks depends upon the needs and conditions at each station. The preferred arrangement, because of its economical operation, is the clover leaf placing of three tanks. At some stations two tanks were erected in tandem close to the elevator. Screw convey-

ors being used to load and discharge. At other stations, where of necessity the tanks were constructed with the driveway between the tanks and the workhouse, a leg was erected in the well of the nested tanks. This leg is fed by a spout from the workhouse. Grain is returned to the workhouse by a cross spout from the top of the leg.

Typical of the cloverleaf design is the annex which was constructed of wood hoops and staves at Sutton, N. D., illustrated herewith. The existing cribbed, iron-clad elevator has a capacity of 25,000 bus.

This unit consists of two tanks each of 5,000 bus. capacity, set close to the elevator. These tanks are 14 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. The third tank is 28 feet in diameter and 34 feet high and has a capacity of 15,000 bus. Metal lined wood spouts carry grain from the head of the workhouse leg to the tanks. Tanks are emptied by discharging into screw conveyor which transfers grain back to the workhouse. The large tank discharges from the center and the smaller tanks from the side.

The annex built at Lemmon, S. D., is typical of the bolted steel tanks which were built at eight stations. This tank supplements the original 30,000 bus. cribbed house built 25 years ago.

The tank is 27'9" x 34' and has a capacity of 17,000 bus. It is constructed of 16, 18 and 20 gauge galvanized steel sheets 36" x 96". The inner structure of the tank is built of 4x4 Douglas fir posts, 31" centers. To give greater strength to the tank, a star built support of the same timbers is built in at approximately the center of the tank. This star is composed of two squares which are set at angles to each other.

Steel sheets are fastened to the wood structure with 5/16" bolts at 1" centers, and are lapped approximately 2". A 12 gauge by 2" strap is used as a washer over the sheet joints.

This tank is loaded from the workhouse by metal lined wood spout and discharges back to the workhouse through a screw conveyor.

The accompanying illustrations show several types of annexes built, indicating Osborne-

McMillan Elevator Co. spared neither labor or material in the efficient solution of the Northwest storage problem.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. on Dec. 22 paid its 8,000 employees a bonus of 10 per cent of annual salaries.

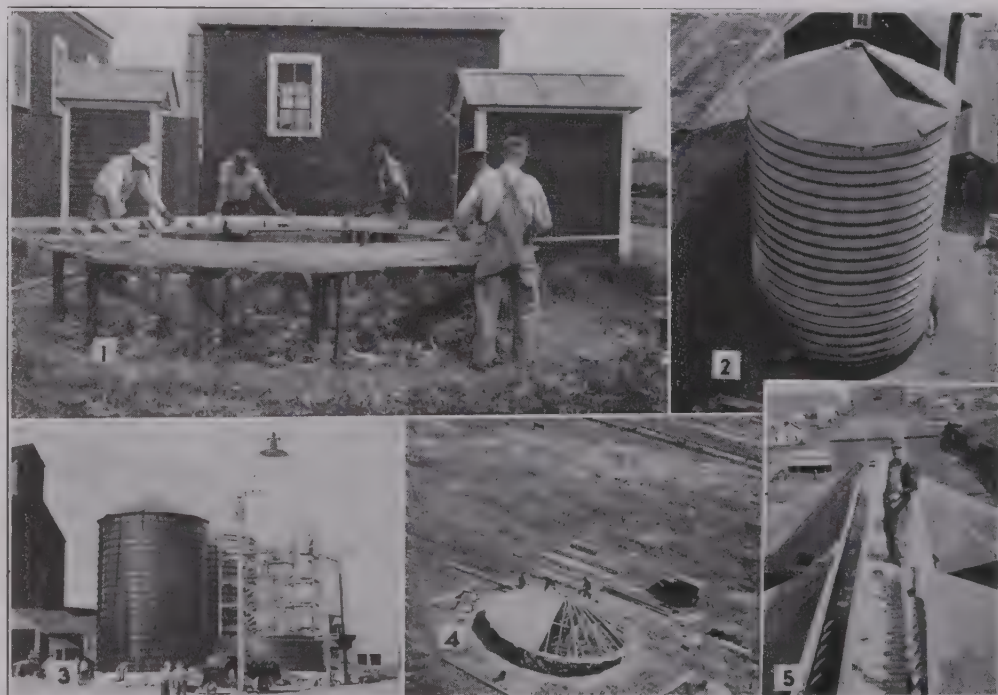
Schenectady, N. Y.—A 35-h.p., 18,000 rpm motor was built into a frame 4 ins. in diameter and 10 ins. long, this year, by the General Electric Co. A 200-hp, 5,000-rpm motor was only 10 in. in diameter and 31 in. long. The largest 1,800-rpm squirrel cage polyphase induction motor was built during the year, of 3,000 h.p.

Chicago, Ill.—The year end review of the National Ass'n of Credit Men declares that despite the war the year 1942 is expected to be a prosperous year in business. Record-breaking retail trade is forecast by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager, who says "currently advocated price control measures are not adequate and exemption of such important checks as labor costs and farm prices will prevent any sound solution."

Washington, D. C.—Direct allocation of all stocks of burlap was ordered Dec. 22 by the O.P.M. Two-thirds of all future deliveries of burlap will be set aside in a stock pile controlled by O.P.M. Army, navy and civilian defense will have first call; if any is left it may be used for agricultural and chemical products and for hardship cases. The remaining third will be used in manufacture of bags for peacetime industries, officials said.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Crane controls for hoist motors up to 330 horse power are described in a new 4-page leaflet issued by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. as leaflet B-3020, obtainable from department 7-N-20. Since there is no contactor in the armature circuit, it is not possible on lowering for the armature to be de-energized through the failure of a contactor without setting the magnetic brake at the same time. This eliminated the hazard of dropping the load if one of the contactors should fail.

Wood Hoop and Stave Grain Storage Units in Course of Construction



1—Building laminated wood hoops at Selz, N. D.; 2—Showing roof construction of tank at Parshall, N. D.; 3—Tank under construction at Velva, N. D., driveway separates tank annex from workhouse; 4—Erection of tank roof at Ambrose, N. D.; 5—Conveyor gallery over tanks at Crosby, N. D. [See facing page]

Responsibility for Low Quality Grain

By D. E. WESTERN, of Quaker Oats Co., before Western Grain & Feed Assn.

There is an inexcusable amount of poor quality grain going to market out of Iowa. In 1940 Iowa boasted of one of the best small grain crops in ten years, yet when the inspection reports were analyzed at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Keokuk and Sioux City it was found that 71 per cent of all the oats inspected, coming from Iowa points, fell down into grade No. 3 or lower, 58 per cent graded down because of barley mixtures, and the balance graded down because of weed seeds, light test weight, inert material, etc.

For the current season we find the situation materially worse. Actually, 88 per cent of the oats inspected at these same cities graded No. 3 or lower, at Sioux City 98 per cent of them graded No. 3 or lower, but at points where processing plants are located, particularly at Cedar Rapids, only (get the word "only") 82 per cent of the oats graded No. 3 or lower. Many shippers know they will not find a ready sale at these processing points for low quality oats. If 82 per cent of them graded into the lower grades at Cedar Rapids, we wonder what the grain looked like that went to Minneapolis Omaha, and other points; probably they coincided pretty well with the Sioux City percentage.

IN ILLINOIS, 85 per cent of the oats coming to market the last two years have graded No. 1 and No. 2, with only 15 per cent grading No. 3 and lower. This is a great contrast to the figures given to you from Iowa. Last year in Illinois the average yield per acre of oats was 4 bushels higher than the average yield per acre of corn. In contrast, the average yield per acre of oats in Iowa last year was 11 bushels below the average yield per acre of corn. The average yields of corn in the two states are approximately the same over a period of years. The farmers in Illinois finally came to the conclusion that they had been raising small grains just for the fun of it and have now changed their ways so as to make it a paying proposition.

UNSCRUPULOUS SEED SALESMEN—

Farmers are enticed to buy seed from the unscrupulous seed salesmen selling so-called "hybrid oats" at \$2 to \$3 per bushel, to say nothing of the great and wonderful "Wonder Beans" for \$10 to \$12 per bushel. We are finding out that it is a hard job to get the farmers out of the notion of buying this kind of stuff.

At a meeting a year ago last September each of us agreed to take on additional projects which would be helpful, among them the county-wide meetings for farmers to be held in five counties on a trial basis. These meetings were such a success that 15 have been scheduled for this coming February and March.

CROP IMPROVEMENT MEETINGS are held in co-operation with every elevator in the county, regardless of whether they are co-operative elevators, line elevators, privately owned, or stock companies. The county agent in each county calls the elevators together and they are asked which two of the four small grains, namely, barley, oats, flax and soya beans, they would like to have covered in their particular county. All of the elevators agree to provide the lunch for the farmers at noon and to help in every possible way in co-operation with the county agent to get out a large attendance. At least 300 farmers were in attendance at some of the meetings last year.

The farmers are asked to bring samples of their grain to the meeting and the federal grain inspection men are present with their equipment to grade the grain and to show the farmer why his grain grades as it does. In the large meeting room we start the program at 9:30 in the morning. A man from the federal grain inspection supervision tells and shows farmers how grain is graded at the markets. He explains to the farmers the various factors which make his grain grade as it does. The processors have an opportunity on the program to tell of their problems and what types and varieties of grain they like best, also to explain the expense involved

in trying to clean low quality grain for processing.

The noon luncheon is served by the country elevators, followed by the Vocational Agricultural Department putting on a grain grading demonstration. The State College is asked to give the results on various varieties as to yield, test weight, disease resistance, etc., and also to cover the cultural methods necessary to grow a high quality crop. The Extension Service, along with the country elevator associations, has an opportunity to discuss with the farmers the country elevator problems in handling grain and to let the farmer know how he and the elevator can cooperate in shipping a higher quality grain to market. The college also has a man to discuss treatment of seed and weed control. The A.A.A. is given an opportunity to tell farmers how to better store their grain in the ever normal granary so as to avoid the lowering of quality by insects, weathering, etc.

Iowa Experiment Station has developed several new and superior types of rust resistant oats. If Iowa would have had its entire acreage planted to these new oats, this past season, Iowa farmers would have produced at least 100 million more bushels of oats than they did raise. This 100 million bushels of oats, if marketed at present market prices, would have brought 45 million dollars more to the Iowa farmer. Mr. E. L. Quaife, at Iowa State College, told me in September that according to their recent feeding tests conducted on hogs, oats netted them 85 cents per bushel when oats was the only grain used in the ration. He went on to say that oats proved to be equal in price with corn when fed to hogs in quantities not to exceed 25 per cent of the grain ration. Using Mr. Quaife's figures, the farmers of Iowa could have fed this extra 100 million bushels of oats at a profit of 85 million dollars over and above what they are going to get from the feeding of their present crop.

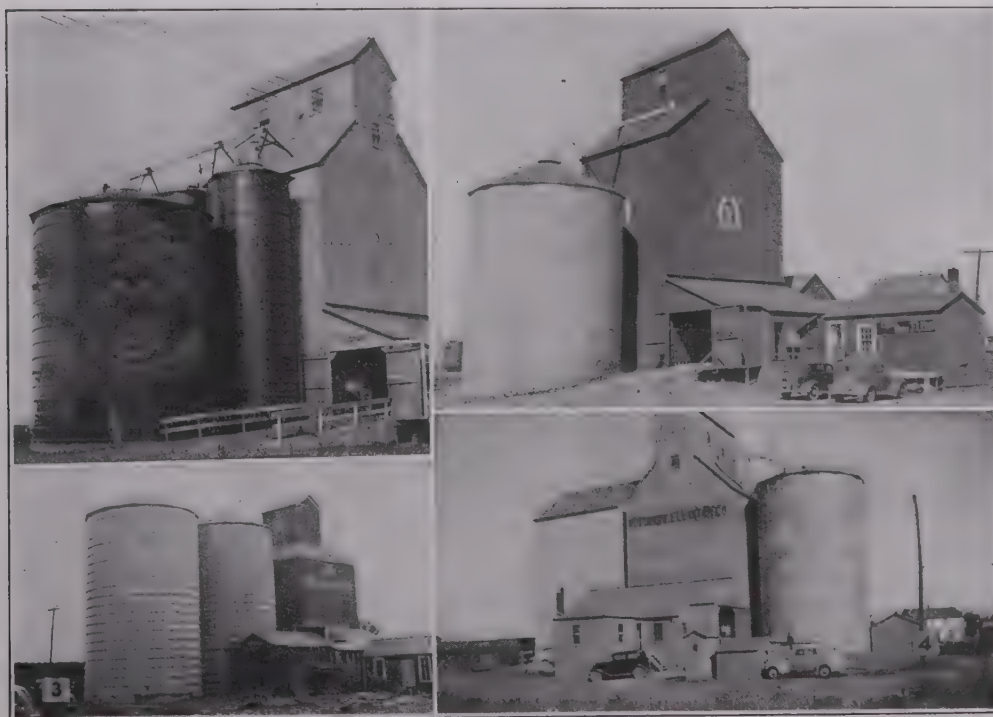
I have prepared a few ideas of how country elevators can improve the quality of small grains in their respective communities and by so doing help the farmers and the country in this hour of need.

1. You may purchase a quantity of certified seed and give it to either farmers or boys in such quantity as to plant five to ten acres. Those getting this seed agree to plant and harvest the crop, keeping the seed and harvested crop free and separate from the other grain; it being further understood that each farmer or boy may retain 100 bus. for his own seed and that the remainder of the crop be delivered to the country elevator and he will receive 5c per bushel (or any other agreed amount) over the market price as of any date preceding Oct. 1 of the year in question (or any other date agreed upon). The elevator will clean the delivered seed and sell it back to the farmers in the territory at 10c to 15c a bushel over the current market price. A certain amount of this seed can again be given out to other farmers as was done the previous year.

AN ELEVATOR SPONSORING such a program can actually make money from it directly by seed sales, as well as providing a service to the farmers. For instance, 100 bushels of certified seed oats would probably cost \$100. A hundred bushels of oats should plant 50 acres. They should yield at least 50 bus. per acre or 2,500 bus. in all. The farmer retains the 100 bus. and selling you 2,400 bus. at five cents over the market price, it would cost the elevator about 1 cent a bushel for cleaning and perhaps 100 bushels would be cleaned out, leaving 2,300 bus. of cleaned seed for sale. These oats have now cost you about 6 cents a bushel over the market price; and, if sold back to the farmers at 15 cents over the market price, you have made a profit of 9 cents a bushel or \$207 on the 2,300 bus. The elevator paid \$100 for the original seed, thus leaving a little better than \$100 to the elevator for their trouble. Farmers would like it because he receives seed for nothing, gets 100 bus. for his own use, and receives 5 cents over the market price for grain

[Concluded on page 514.]

Osborne-McMillan Storage Units in the Dakotas



Top, l to r: Cloverleaf unit of wood hoops and staves at Sutton, N. D.; Bolted steel tank at Lemmon, S. D.
Bottom, l to r: Wood hoop and stave tanks in tandem at Max, N. D.; New England, N. D., has a balloon type annex as well as one of bolted steel. [See facing page.]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Selby, S. D., Dec. 17.—The 1941 wheat crop is the best we have had for the past nine years. Other small grain crops were good also altho the corn crop was a failure.—A. M. Hoven, mgr., Selby Equity Union Exchange.

Madison, Wis.—According to the December estimates the state has 37,000 acres of winter wheat and 181,000 acres of rye. Crop estimates for the fall of last year show 39,000 acres of winter wheat and 199,000 acres of rye.—U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Solomon, Kan., Dec. 16.—No beans are grown in this section. However on account of the floods and wet weather considerable wheat has been abandoned and a number of farmers contemplate trying to replace some of this with beans next year.—Alfred Rensmeyer, Farmers Union Elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—Seeding of the 1942 flaxseed crop is making good progress in California and Arizona and the acreage is expected to be about the same as last year (193,000 in California and 15,000 in Arizona). The fear of devastation from the anthracnose disease has prevented an increase of acreage in the San Joaquin Valley in California.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 1.—Increasing industrial activity and enlistments in the armed forces are making a heavy drain on farm labor. Farmers report it is practically impossible to obtain experienced help. Each month, however, there are fewer men on farms and the problem of an adequate farm labor supply is expected to be extremely serious during 1942.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, The Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Clarkston, Wash.—Approximately 22,000 acres in Asotin County have been seeded to fall wheat, and possibly 3,000 will be seeded in the spring. It will be more than 2,000 acres less than was planted in '40. About 90 per cent of the wheat seeding is under A.A.A. program. Asotin County farmers have reduced their acreage 13% for '42. Some 7,000 acres in the county will be planted to barley in '42 and 1,500 acres to oats.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 13.—The mild weather so far, with lots of moisture, has been favorable for winter wheat, which looks good generally with the exception of some black spots where water stood too long. Condition is estimated at 84 per cent. The corn harvest is being pushed rapidly to a finish. Country offerings are light. It now looks as though most of the crop will be placed under federal loan, as the present price is well below the loan rate, and with the use of a new variable loan system, storage of corn under government seal is more attractive than ever.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19.—Condition of winter wheat is generally favorable with soil moisture amply available everywhere and with continued warm weather considerable growth is reported. Wheat has made a very heavy growth in western portions of the belt but in some sections the late seeded wheat is rather short. Excellent weather has prevailed in the winter wheat belt except in the dry eastern states but much wheat has been sown very late in some sections and in some places seeding has been abandoned because of wet soil.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Kansas City, Mo.—The average protein content of 863 cars of wheat tested during November by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 12.63% and 638 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.75%. The total of 1,501 cars tested by both Kansas and Missouri departments showed an average of 12.68% protein, compared with 13.58% on 602 cars in November, 1940. For the crop year to date—July through November—the Kansas department reports an average of 13.23% protein on 15,904 cars tested, against 12.73% on 17,620 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department shows an average of 13.29% on 10,054 cars in the five months of the crop year as compared with 12.68% on 11,081 cars a year ago.

Enid, Okla., Dec. 18.—The rains in October did a great deal of damage in this state, especially to corn and cotton. In the east side of the state our advices show that there is still quite a percentage of corn not yet gathered at this time; probably 25 per cent. Much of the forage in that section was lost on account of excessive rains and this has made necessary a heavier feeding of hay in that section. Our kaffir and milo in the west side of the state came through in better shape than was thought possible, although very little of it is of the exceptional quality which we ordinarily raise.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 13.—Still some soybeans and corn in the fields. Was out fifty miles yesterday saw two or three pickers going. Saw nobody threshing soy beans, but there are some still on the ground and in most cases in very bad shape as they should have been cut some two months ago. Farmers wait to get their harvesting done by combines no difference how long they have to wait. This year don't know that it has hurt soybeans so much. If they had cut them the old-fashioned way left them on the ground in windrows or doodles they would have been in bad shape. Notice some fields that have not been dry enough yet to thresh, wouldn't think the beans would be worth anything.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

U.S.D.A. to Engage in Supply Business in Hawaii

Roy F. Henderson, agricultural marketing administrator, announced Dec. 17 that his administration will buy food, feed and seed in the United States, ship and store in Hawaii and resell there to wholesalers and retailers.

Distributors will pay for their supplies on the basis of the cost of the products on the mainland, plus transportation, storage and other handling charges. These receipts will be used to reimburse the revolving fund, continuing the operation as long as is necessary.

Capital for this business will be supplied from an initial \$10,000,000 made available from funds appropriated by the Congress to the president.

The House on Dec. 18 approved a bill to extend the soil conservation program five years from Dec. 31. Peanuts are added to the commodities on which loans are to be made at 85% of parity.

Soybean Crop Estimate

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Acreage harvested for beans also set a new high record. The 1941 acreage of 5,855,000 is 23 per cent above last year's total and 185 per cent larger than the 1930-39 average, reports the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The increased acreage for beans is not due to an increase in total acreage planted in 1941 but to a higher percentage of the total acreage harvested for beans. The major factors contributing to the very large acreage harvested for beans were the increase in price and the revision in the 1941 agricultural conservation program which permitted producers to harvest a larger acreage than in 1940 without incurring deductions in program payments.

Details covering the soybean crop in the six main producing states, with comparisons, follow (in thousands of bushels):

	Dec. 1, 1941	1940	10-Year Average
Ohio	13,143	8,400	2,694
Indiana	14,552	10,989	5,317
Illinois	49,128	35,140	19,082
Iowa	16,608	15,026	3,812
Missouri	2,150	1,176	770
North Carolina	1,710	2,282	1,437
Total 6 states.....	97,291	79,837	35,506

United States Grain Crops for 56 Years

Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybean crops of the United States from 1886 to 1941, in bushels, are as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Winter	Wheat Spring	All	Corn, All	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1886.....			513,540	1,782,767	682,312	23,854	73,502	
1887.....			490,761	1,604,549	696,175	22,548	72,395	
1888.....			423,867	2,250,632	773,139	28,417	75,930	
1889.....			504,370	2,294,289	831,047	29,524	80,790	
1890.....			449,042	1,650,446	609,122	26,378	69,880	
1891.....			677,543	2,335,804	836,789	29,541	94,160	
1892.....			611,854	1,897,412	721,824	28,713	95,170	
1893.....			505,795	1,900,401	707,129	26,700	87,109	
1894.....			541,873	1,615,016	750,009	26,758	74,211	
1895.....			542,119	2,534,762	924,858	29,636	104,475	
1896.....			522,963	2,671,048	774,929	31,858	97,479	
1897.....			606,202	2,287,628	829,525	31,137	102,575	
1898.....			768,148	2,351,323	842,205	29,062	98,174	
1899.....			655,143	2,645,796	937,173	26,001	118,161	
1900.....			599,315	2,661,978	945,483	27,413	96,588	
1901.....			762,546	1,715,752	799,812	30,773	123,800	
1902.....			686,959	2,773,954	1,076,899	33,877	146,207	
1903.....			663,115	2,515,093	885,469	28,932	149,335	
1904.....			555,571	2,686,624	1,011,556	28,461	166,103	
1905.....			706,026	2,954,148	1,104,395	31,173	171,639	
1906.....			740,509	3,032,910	1,022,715	29,609	179,148	
1907.....			628,764	2,613,797	801,144	28,247	160,534	
1908.....			642,818	2,566,742	829,308	28,650	170,780	
1909.....	417,796	266,131	683,927	2,611,157	1,013,909	30,083	173,069	
1910.....	429,875	195,601	625,476	2,852,794	1,106,162	29,098	142,419	
1911.....	428,740	189,426	618,166	2,474,635	885,527	31,398	145,074	
1912.....	402,703	327,308	730,011	2,947,842	1,353,273	37,911	196,927	
1913.....	501,239	249,862	751,101	2,272,540	1,039,131	40,390	158,820	
1914.....	670,945	226,542	897,487	2,523,750	1,066,328	42,120	177,712	
1915.....	640,565	368,072	1,008,637	2,829,044	1,435,270	46,751	206,976	
1916.....	456,118	178,454	634,572	2,425,206	1,138,969	43,089	159,157	
1917.....	389,956	229,834	619,790	2,908,242	1,442,519	60,321	182,209	
1918.....	556,506	347,624	904,130	2,441,249	1,428,611	83,421	225,067	
1919.....	748,460	230,637	952,097	2,678,541	1,106,603	78,659	131,086	
1920.....	613,227	230,050	843,277	3,070,604	1,444,291	61,915	171,042	
1921.....	602,793	216,171	818,964	2,928,442	1,045,270	61,023	132,702	
1922.....	571,159	275,190	846,349	2,707,306	1,147,905	100,986	152,908	
1923.....	555,299	204,183	759,482	2,875,292	1,227,184	55,961	158,994	
1924.....	571,558	268,533	840,091	2,298,071	1,424,422	59,076	167,314	4,947
1925.....	401,116	268,026	669,142	2,853,083	1,410,336	42,779	192,779	4,875
1926.....	631,950	201,594	833,544	2,574,511	1,141,941	35,361	164,467	5,239
1927.....	547,666	327,067	874,733	2,677,671	1,093,097	52,111	240,057	6,938
1928.....	577,417	335,544	912,961	2,714,535	1,318,977	38,591	329,625	7,880
1929.....	586,055	236,125	822,180	2,535,546	1,118,414	35,482	280,242	9,398
1930.....	631,205	258,497	889,702	2,065,273	1,277,379	46,275	303,752	13,471
1931.....	817,962	114,259	932,221	2,588,509	1,126,913	32,290	198,543	16,733
1932.....	478,291	267,497	745,788	2,906,873	1,246,548	40,639	302,042	14,975
1933.....	350,792	178,183	528,975	2,351,658	731,500	21,150	155,825	13,147
1934.....	405,552	91,377	496,929	1,377,126	525,889	16,045	118,348	23,095
1935.....	465,319	161,025	626,344	2,296,669	1,194,902	58,597	285,774	44,378
1936.....	519,013	107,448	626,461	1,524,317	789,100	25,554	147,452	29,983
1937.....	685,102	188,891	873,993	2,644,995	1,146,258	49,449	219,635	45,272
1938.....	686,637	244,164	930,801	2,542,238	1,053,339	55,039	252,139	62,729
1939.....	563,431	191,540	754,971	2,619,137	937,215	39,249	276,298	87,409
1940.....	589,151	227,547	816,698	2,449,200	1,235,628	40,601	309,235	77,374
1941.....	671,293	274,644	945,937	2,672,541	1,176,107	45,191	358,709	106,712

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kellogg, Ia.—About 25% of our soybean crop is still in the fields. Corn picking is nearly completed.—A. G. Doane, Farmers Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—Shipments of flaxseed from River Plate ports this week have totaled 402,000 bus., of which 386,000 are destined for the United States. This makes the total shipments to this country since Jan. 1, 22,-098,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Cincinnati, O.—The total inbound carload receipts of grain and hay for eleven months of this year were 439 less than for the same period last year, with hay accounting for 137 cars of the reduction. Truckload inspection increased 1233. The total inspection of all parcels of grain increased 592.

Duluth, Minn.—The close of navigation left approximately 36,137,000 bus. of grain in local elevators, of which 27,860,000 bus. was wheat. There is now considerable storage space available for handling incoming grain and no further need for the embargo on country shipments, which has been lifted.—F. G. C.

Clarkston, Wash.—More than 40% of the 100,-000 bus. of damaged wheat in Asotin County has been sold at between 15c and 20c under the present market, and more of the damaged grain is being sold daily, according to John W. Shepard, manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—Shipments of grain by lake from Chicago during 1941 were as follows, in bushels, as compared with 1940, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 1,709,000 (6,817,000); corn, 23,403,-000 (38,895,000); oats, 350,000 (103,000); rye, 400,-000 (35,000); soybeans, 152,000 (153,000); total: 26,014,000 (46,003,000).—Lyman C. West, statistician, Chicago Board of Trade.

Boise, Ida.—Most of the surplus wheat in the Pacific Northwest is now scheduled to be shipped to Russia under the lend-lease agreement agricultural administration Chairman Milford J. Vaught advises. Wheat would be acquired by calling loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the plan would be to release the storage space for the 1942 crop.—F. K. H.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in November as compared with November, 1940, in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 3,615,751 (1,-383,062); corn, 769,411 (237,014); oats, 58,600 (28,-600); rye, 35,971 (1,700); barley, 68,100 (47,600); flaxseed, 216,000; shipments, wheat, 1,856,000 (363,000); corn, 1,188,000; rye, 80,000.—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, in November as compared with November, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 70,657 (78,-319); corn, 637,685 (64,011); oats, 5,988 (5,594); rye, (3,050); shipments, wheat, 294,121 (738,616); corn, 956,149 (26,025); oats, 24,989 (7,805); rye, 33,698 (905); barley, 1,280 (794).—John W. Frazier, managing director Commercial Exchange.

Duluth, Minn.—In the final rush of steamers to report for cargoes the majority of them were under contract to hold their cargoes for winter storage at various eastern lake ports. At Buffalo about 7,000,000 bus. of grain, mainly wheat, is held in boat bottoms, with slightly better than 1,500,000 bus. wheat and rye so held at Chicago. About 9,000,000 bus. of grain was loaded out of this market for holding in boats during the winter at outside ports.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Lake navigation closed Dec. 12, with grain shipments from Duluth-Superior surpassing the volume moved in 1940 by about 16,000,000 bus. Total movement for this year reached 95,682,392 bus. compared with 79,745,981 bus. for 1940. The increase was primarily due to a heavy movement of Canadian wheat railed in here from Canada to find storage room, as housing facilities were lacking in that country to care for the grain. Duty was paid on some grain and distribution of it made to dealers in this country but the rest, a total of 15,967,307 bus. that was held in bond, was shipped out in Canadian bottoms to ports in eastern Canada for export to England.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Dec. 12, increased 1,248,633 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 25,427,685 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 503,632,-908 bus. compared with 502,384,275 bus. for the preceding week and 478,205,223 bus. for the week of Dec. 13, 1940. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the nineteen weeks from

Aug. 1, 1941, to Dec. 12, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 25,817,378 (35,767,641); Saskatchewan, 71,696,659 (144,478,925); Alberta, 39,988,191 (83,-480,248) bus. For the nineteen weeks ending Dec. 12, 1941, and the same period in 1940, 136,502,228 and 263,726,814 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Rye Imports

Imports of rye during August were 7,063,-409 bus., valued at \$3,429,550; against none in August, 1940, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce. For the eight months ending Aug. 31, imports were 8,438,434 bus., valued at \$4,097,005; against 120 bus., valued at \$116 during the corresponding eight months of 1940.

The import duty of 12c a bushel was paid last week on 69,000 bus. of Canadian rye held in bond at Buffalo, N. Y.

Heavy Season's Shipments From Fort William

Grain shipments from the Canadian lakehead during the 1941 season were greater than in any year since 1928, according to figures released Dec. 18 by James A. Speers, general manager of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n.

From April until Dec. 12 a fleet of grain carriers delivered 265,415,486 bus., compared with 209,612,505 during the same period last year. It was the third time since 1928 that the shipments exceeded the 250,000,000 mark.

Total shipments of grain in 1928 were 403,-804,339 bus. A total of 1,195 vessels moved down the lakes, their holds stocked with grain for eastern lake or seaboard terminals. The season's total, broken down, follows, according to the Lake Shippers' figures: 232,722,022 bus. wheat; 12,692,874 bus. oats; 11,562,067 bus. barley; 2,335,844 bus. flax; 6,102,679 bus. rye. Mr. Speers declared heavy increase in wheat shipments might be accounted for by the necessity of filling eastern elevator space to maximum capacity and also because of the available vessel tonnage holding winter storage cargoes in lower lake ports. Grain shipments down the lakes from Aug. 1 until the close of navigation, Dec. 12, totaled 121,425,905 bus.

USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that thru Dec. 6, 1941, Commodity Credit Corp. made 487,973 loans on 331,849,807 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$325,982,119. The wheat under loan includes 102,704,190 bus. stored on farms and 229,145,617 bus. stored in public warehouses. Loans to the same date last year had been made on approximately 263,000,-000 bus. Loans by states follow:

Origin	Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount
Ark.	1	.....	493	\$ 482.02
Calif.	177	231,629	500,764	662,833.71
Colo.	9,562	3,343,805	6,558,561	9,873,811.54
Del.	950	.....	486,226	571,106.92
Idaho	5,672	2,482,503	6,049,684	7,154,289.57
Ill.	28,555	913,073	10,188,127	11,462,625.00
Ind.	17,771	742,932	5,837,694	7,464,534.67
Iowa	2,994	35,803	734,623	795,383.19
Kan.	101,676	18,960,429	54,040,818	75,770,146.16
Ky.	2,445	.....	1,031,457	1,147,907.42
Md.	3,638	5,305	1,633,476	1,923,000.13
Mich.	2,794	319,225	297,600	631,918.80
Minn.	17,466	3,086,726	3,736,932	6,739,725.90
Mo.	20,788	186,165	5,294,163	5,616,308.63
Mont.	23,124	19,114,527	11,925,323	27,800,917.33
Nebr.	48,767	9,633,401	14,295,197	23,577,992.12
Nev.	3	3,933	.....	2,077.90
N. Mex.	362	44,060	548,058	604,957.79
N. York	317	11,252	85,171	112,123.87
N. Car.	50	.....	8,358	9,646.64
N. Dak.	63,865	22,483,852	28,129,633	49,093,317.51
Ohio	16,247	728,187	5,474,153	7,106,253.73
Okla.	33,901	2,333,716	15,278,057	17,011,257.47
Ore.	4,011	2,441,708	10,946,524	12,486,054.63
Penn.	1,609	4,216	419,899	490,693.58
S. Car.	1	.....	1,786	2,178.92
S. Dak.	45,804	8,795,321	10,562,625	19,098,190.49
Tenn.	1,710	.....	544,019	607,856.87
Texas	22,552	1,436,573	15,537,853	16,561,613.88
Utah	769	1,106,288	352,794	1,165,407.44
Va.	1,201	11,917	349,270	422,378.55
Wash.	7,758	3,133,139	17,424,880	18,091,345.25
W. Va.	62	.....	32,633	36,630.77
Wis.	3	288	.....	173.27
Wyo.	1,368	1,114,217	838,766	1,886,977.81
Totals	487,973	102,704,190	229,145,617	\$325,982,119.48

Price Fixing in Senate

Price fixing legislation will come before the Senate banking and currency committee Jan. 2, in the form of a revision made by a sub-committee restoring to the bill the provision to license businessmen and power to buy and sell commodities to fix prices.

The sub-committee's draft also provided that any ceiling on farm products based on parity should be such that the average paid during the year is 100% or 110% of parity, whichever is decided later. Thus, if the price of a farm product were below 100 or 110% of parity during a part of a year it would be permitted to go above this during a later period.

Under the bill as passed by the House, the administrator may not set a price ceiling on a farm commodity at (1) less than 110 per cent of parity, (2) the prevailing price Oct. 1, 1941, and (3) the average price level for such commodity for the period 1919-29, whichever is the highest.

Corn Loan Repayments

The Department of Agriculture has reported that 91,628 loans made by Commodity Credit Corp., representing 96,857,498 bus. of 1940 corn and 1938-39 resealed corn, were repaid from Jan. 1, 1941, thru Dec. 6, 1941.

Repayments were made on 57,930,108 bus. repaid under loan in 1938-39 and resealed under farm storage, and on 38,927,391 bus. of 1940 corn. There remained outstanding a total of 174,301 loans on 199,506,429 bus. Loans repaid and outstanding by states follow:

State	Loans Repaid Since 1-1-41 (1938-1939-1940)	Outstanding Balance (1938-1939-1940)
	Loans	Bushels
Ill.	21,862	28,146,613.52
Ind.	1,853	1,841,075.55
Iowa	46,636	48,800,871.66
Kan.	1,024	873,843.86
Ky.	21	64,158.00
Mich.	32	14,674.00
Minn.	7,716	6,642,585.95
Mo.	3,043	2,719,269.79
Nebr.	6,697	5,715,604.68
N. Dak.	77	95,995.00
Ohio	738	473,145.78
S. Dak.	1,882	1,441,636.14
Wis.	47	28,025.00
Total	91,628	96,857,498.93
	174,301	199,506,428.71

USDA 1941 Barley Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that thru Dec. 6, 1941, Commodity Credit Corp. made 21,995 loans on 15,981,754 bus. of 1941 barley in 20 states. Loans average 40c per bu. Approximately 14,900,000 bus. of the total barley under loan are stored on the farm. Loan by states follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount
Calif.	2	2,875	19,271	\$ 9,936.95
Colo.	189	156,746	33,650	80,031.31
Idaho	82	49,181	66,669	46,967.10
Iowa	17	7,107	1,481	3,706.66
Kansas	591	614,445	14,152	246,756.79
Mich.	6	2,843	.....	1,240.79
Minn.	1,750	1,216,174	93,973	540,884.62
Mo.	1	258	.....	100.62
Mont.	147	116,377	.....	50,096.42
Nebr.	12,437	7,219,229	540,311	2,917,076.05
N. Mex.	2	1,380	.....	562.71
N. Dak.	2,154	1,770,683	77,704	775,049.05
Okla.	126	122,132	3,977	54,241.71
Ore.	16	24,137	3,088	12,063.08
S. Dak.	3,798	2,639,593	2,477	1,150,885.08
Texas	587	880,805	194,805	442,483.61
Utah	46	38,218	3,461	15,587.53
Wash.	16	7,293	25,218	12,083.86
Wis.	1	864	.....	317.10
Wyo.	32	29,631	1,546	13,617.98
Total	21,995	14,899,971	1,081,783	\$6,376,689.02

Responsibility for Low Quality Grain

[Continued from page 511.]

delivered to elevator. At the same time this program raises the yield and value of the grain for the farmer, all resulting in a higher quality grain coming to the elevator and to the market.

2. The following project is better adapted to 4-H Club boys and vocational agricultural students:

A QUANTITY OF CERTIFIED SEED is purchased by the country elevator and given to boys in exchange for farm-run grain. This may be exchanged either on a bushel-for-bushel basis or enough of the farm-run grain to equal the cost of the certified seed. The boy does not agree to deliver any of the harvested crop to the elevator but does agree to keep it separated from the other grain on the farm. The boy will likely save enough of the seed to plant the entire acreage on his father's farm and will undoubtedly sell the remainder to neighbors at a fair and reasonable price.

Either of these projects will in a very short time, depending upon the original amount of seed given out, eliminate poor and old varieties from a community, eliminate several varieties growing in the same field, eliminate mixed grains such as oats and barley, and eliminate farmers' planting grain containing large percentages of weed seed. Further, it will undoubtedly improve yields, test weights, and feeding value, and cause a higher quality of small grains going thru the country elevator system, which would put small grains from Iowa in a higher grade than it is today.

Other methods of promoting higher quality grain and helping raise the yield of small grains in a community are:

Seed cleaning and treating machines.

Getting farmers to use drills, thus eliminating the end-gate seeders.

Induce farmers to use acid phosphate at time of drilling small grains.

Co-operating with county agents in holding county-wide quality grain and grading meetings and encouraging farmers to attend field days at the community small grain test plots.

Arginine and Glycine in Chick Nutrition

The Department of Biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin found that the muscles of chicks which had been reared upon simplified diets containing 18% of casein and 10% of yeast as protein sources contained approximately 3 mg. per gm. of creatine (total creatinine). Feeding glycine and arginine supplements raised the level to approximately 4.2 mg. per gm. Neither supplement was as effective when fed alone.

A rapidly feathering breed (Leghorns) showed a marked growth response to arginine and glycine supplements, whereas a slowly feathering breed (Plymouth Rocks) showed no appreciable response. It is concluded that feather formation is a primary factor in the high arginine and glycine requirement of chicks.

The formation of normal feathers in white Leghorn chicks reared on the basal ration required the addition of arginine and glycine supplements.

Arginine and glycine also prevent a typical paralysis which develops in chicks fed this ration.

A Ceiling for prices on a long list of oils has been promulgated by Administrator Henderson, the ceiling for linseed oil being the price of Nov 26.

Military authorities have requested the distribution of weather forecasts be limited to cover only one state, including forecast for only one city in the same state.

Fewer and Better Wheat Varieties

By H. O. PUTNAM, of N. W. Crops Improvement Ass'n

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has conducted milling and baking trials for the past nine years in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Experiment Stations and Extension Services of the Northwest states. The purpose of these tests is to learn the commercial value of new varieties before they are released to growers. These tests include new Canadian varieties, selections made by individuals, selections made by the U. S. Department of Agri. and our spring wheat experiment stations.

This project involves the purchase and milling of one to two thousand bushels of wheat annually depending on the number of new varieties under consideration. This wheat is grown by farm cooperators and experiment stations on land that has had similar crop history, such as summer fallow or corn ground. All varieties are sowed at the same time thus allowing each variety an equal opportunity of producing a satisfactory crop. Thatcher is now used as a standard, or measuring stick, by which new varieties are evaluated and is grown in each plot with other varieties under test.

THE 1941 WHEAT was grown at Bath, South Dakota; Morris, Minnesota; Fargo and Larimore, North Dakota; and Reserve, Montana. Varieties included were Thatcher, Rival, Vesta, Premier, Merit, Regent, Pilot and two new North Dakota selections.

This wheat is milled by the Pillsbury Experimental Mill and samples of flour and wheat are sent to 20 baking laboratories for testing. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Kansas and the Dominion Cereal Laboratory at Winnipeg as well as the commercial laboratories receive these samples under number rather than by name. Each one makes an individual report and when all reports are completed they are consolidated and a final analysis made at a meeting of plant breeders, cereal chemists and the spring wheat variety committee.

Any recommendation or condemnation of a variety is the united opinion of the Wheat Committee and the plant breeders. This is the proper method because it eliminates personal opinions thus carefully evaluating the usefulness of any variety both commercially and agronomically.

The producer, miller and baker have a mutual reputation to maintain in the production of high grade spring wheat. The consumer is the ultimate judge of spring wheat products. The miller, baker and housewife depend on the farmer to produce a wheat that will grind into a flour to meet their expectations.

THE FIRST PREREQUISITE of high grade flour is high grade wheat. A poor variety of wheat cannot be magically milled in such a manner that it will produce a desirable type of bread. A high grade wheat should produce a loaf of good volume, be of the desired grain and texture, have a white interior and have the desired crust color. The baker desires a flour that will readily absorb milk and water because these are his cheapest baking ingredients. He wants a low ash content because he associates high ash with a high flour extraction, or he considers high ash flour to be low quality. Satisfactory flour must mix properly as the various ingredients are added. The dough should not be sticky, and should require an average or normal time for fermentation or rising and a normal mixing period.

LABOR regulations affect the commercial bakery and in turn make wheat varieties with a long mixing time unsuitable for bakery use. This is one of the reasons why Coronation wheat is not recommended.

PROTEIN CONTENT is important, but a high percentage of protein does not necessarily denote a protein of high quality. Such varieties as Java, Progress and Marvel may have high

protein content, but the protein is usually of low quality and produces a poor loaf. These varieties are usually discounted from 5 to 10 cents per bushel and used in delivery grades. Wheat of this character cannot be depended on and is not desirable for use in the highly advertised brands of flour. Such brands enjoy an enviable reputation which is an important good will asset to a mill.

Bakeries are in a like position. The baker cannot afford the loss of a single baking as it means a loss of customers. A poor batch of bread at home is usually consumed but not so with the baker.

Our hard red spring wheats are directly competing with the southwest winter wheats. They often command a premium, over the hard red winter wheats. Our hard red spring wheats have special demands where high quality protein and strong doughs are required. Hearth breads, such as Cuban, French and Vienna, all usually require hard red spring wheat flour. Many of the proposed new varieties are not capable of meeting such special requirements. Thatcher, Rival and Pilot are the new stem rust resistant varieties that meet consumer expectations and should be grown in preference to other rust resistant varieties that do not meet consumer expectations. The flour from varieties such as Thatcher, Rival, Pilot, Marquis, Ceres and Reward meets these expectations.

We might name many other varieties that are unsuitable for various reasons—Marquillo produces a yellow flour that does not bleach satisfactorily; Hope lacks the desired baking qualities; Renown flour has similar color characteristics to that of Marquillo. There are many others that are unsuitable because of lack of yield per acre, lack of disease resistance, or lack of the desired milling and baking characteristics.

May I suggest that you contact our Association, or your Experiment Station whenever a new or unknown variety appears in your community. Send in a sample of the wheat for identification with whatever information you may be able to secure regarding it. This data will assist in identification of the variety.

DURUM WHEAT accounts for a portion of the South Dakota crops. We have two durum varieties, namely Mindum and Kubanka, that are suitable for macaroni products. Amber durum should be free of other grains or other classes of wheat such as red durum, white and hard red spring wheat. We should eliminate these mixtures as well as the undesirable varieties. Acme, Golden Ball, Nodak, Monad and Peliss are grown in South Dakota and none of them are satisfactory for macaroni products because macaroni from them is of an undesirable color which is unsatisfactory to the consumer. The wheat puffer may purchase a few carlots of Golden Ball and Peliss, but the puffer demand is limited to a small number of carlots annually. Why not eliminate these undesirable varieties, the mixed wheat and red durum thus materially improving the South Dakota durum crop.

SEED CLINICS will be held in the northeast counties of South Dakota during January for the purpose of analyzing farm seed of hard red spring and durum. We need the cooperation of every elevator man in this part of the state to assist in securing samples and to help the farmer who needs new seed.

Nashville, Tenn.—The National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n has filed a brief with Mississippi state officials protesting "unfair and impossible standards and fines against mills who could not meet them." The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n has joined in the protest against regulations which would hold a miller responsible for an act of God.

Cargill's 6,000,000 Bushel Fireproof Annex at Buffalo

Cargill, Inc., has branch offices and operates modern grain handling and storage facilities in many grain centers, as well as many country elevators. Its six million bushels reinforced concrete annex to the Electric Elevator at Buffalo, swells the capacity of that lake port's grain storage facilities to 56,000,000 bus. While the design of this storage unit is a decided departure from most of the storage annexes constructed this year, it is permanent, fire-proof, simple in arrangement and easy of operation.

The demand for grain storage space in Buffalo, N. Y., with all the available space filled to capacity, was one factor which prompted Cargill, Incorporated to construct its new 6,000,000 bus storage annex to the Electric Elevator on Hamburg Turnpike and the River.

The plat of ground between the Electric Elevator and Hamburg Turnpike and between Childs Street and the River permitted the construction of a storage having a capacity of six million bushels. The construction of reinforced concrete is composed of 105 tanks 30' in diameter arranged in 7 rows of 15 tanks each, making the over-all dimensions of the storage 217' 4" wide by 465' 4" long.

The tanks were limited to 80' in height, except the middle longitudinal row which is 95' high. The heights were determined by the facilities in the Electric Elevator in order to

permit grain to be brought to the new storage over a belt conveyor rather than having to re-elevate it. Making the middle row of tanks higher than the balance of the structure was for a double purpose; first, serving as a ridge for the structural steel roof sloping both ways from the middle, which is covered with protected metal and secondly, to facilitate spouting grain to the outer bins from a conveyor gallery which extends the full length of the storage over the higher tanks.

To support the structure, it was necessary to drive piles to rock. Steel H-Piles were decided upon and over 2,500 piles were driven varying in lengths up to 26'. The steel piles were capped with plates on top of which reinforced concrete foundations were poured.

The storage was built in three units, each unit being utilized as it was completed. Grain was placed in the first unit, just 82 days after starting work. Concrete for the structure was delivered to the job by transit mixers and hoisted to the top of the work with the usual type of bucket hoist tower.

Grain is brought to the new storage annex from the work-house of the Electric Elevator over a conveyor belt in a structural steel gallery which was built in conjunction with the new annex. This conveyor belt discharges onto the longitudinal conveyor, over the middle row of tanks, from which grain is spouted through

a traveling belt tripper to the various bins. Reclaiming the grain is accomplished by spouting onto tunnel belts which discharge onto conveyor belts under the steel storage tanks of the Electric Elevator by which the grain is delivered to the work-house legs and through the scales and shipping spouts.

A 25,000 bushel per hour elevator leg has been provided at one end of the storage so that the grain may be drawn from the bins, elevated, and put back into the bins by means of the reversible conveyor over the tanks; thereby making it possible to turn the grain, independently of the Electric Elevator facilities.

Conveyor and elevator leg machinery was furnished by The Webster Mfg. Co.; conveyor and elevator leg belts by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.; elevator buckets by the Screw Conveyor Corporation; piles were driven by the Horton Construction Co.; corrugated protected metal by H. H. Robertson Co.; structural steel by the Lackawanna Steel Construction Corporation; and chain drives by Morse Chain Co.

The work of designing and constructing the elevator was done by H. G. Onstad.

Soybean flour is beginning to receive more recognition in the human diet. It is hard to believe that a product with so much merit could be long overlooked by the public. Many just recently have learned to appreciate the amazing food value of soybean flour. With the increased uses being developed for soybean products, it is evident that soybeans will continue to be one of our major crops.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



Cargill's 6,000,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Annex to the Electric Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.

Preventing Grain Elevator Fires

By Deputy Fire Chief A. J. MULLANEY, Chicago, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Because of the very nature of the elevator business it is fundamental that the entire interior of elevators be constructed in a manner so as to form one fire area. These little words, "one fire area," designate the reason for the complete destruction of elevators in times of fire.

Recently we have had many disastrous and complete-loss fires in motor transport freight houses. These structures are fast approaching the unenviable "open area" fire record of grain elevators.

Because even a small fire in a grain elevator spreads with the speed of lightning, both upward and horizontally, the problem of fire control becomes almost one hundred per cent one of preventing the start of the fire and this is accomplished by eliminating entirely, completely and thoroughly all the common fire hazards thruout the elevator and all buildings, structures and areas in the vicinity of the structure.

When one considers the interior arrangement of grain elevators, a small fire is almost instantly out of control as the hot gases and fire find their way into the elevator legs with a speed beyond comprehension. Fire in these vertical openings or in the spaces between the bins spreads as rapidly as electricity to the upper portion and then thruout the entire structure.

In a tin-clad, wooden elevator the hazards are correspondingly greater. The amount of wood in a structure of this kind is tremendous. Let me cite an example: The Quincy Elevator which was destroyed by fire in 1932. This elevator was 288 feet long, 106 feet wide and 146 feet to the top of the cupola, and hundreds of thousands of square feet of wood were used in its construction. If it was desired to burn this same quantity of wood in a hurry, the wood could not have been arranged more effectively for a hot, spreading, quick burning and destructive fire than it was arranged in this elevator.

HOUSEKEEPING in grain elevators is a serious consideration. No one would maintain that rubbish, junk, old rags, boxes, overalls, oil soaked wire, machinery, pulleys, ropes, etc., lying in the basement or the first floor or up on the scale floor or the receiving or shipping floor are prime necessities of elevator operation. It will not cost large sums of money to remove the debris; it will cost less to prevent such accumulation.

Who is there to say that wooden lockers, cupboards and closets piled full of rubbish, junk, rags, waste or old records is a necessary requirement for successful grain elevator operation? Who is there to say that broken, frayed wires and single-globe extension lamps with loose or broken key sockets are prime and necessary essentials for successful grain elevator operation?

A YARD FULL OF DRY WEEDS, grass, dead bushes and trees, together with piles of loose paper and other rubbish and trash in close proximity to the elevator is not a necessity to successful elevator operation. Such conditions are an open invitation to a fire.

SPECIAL HAZARDS in grain elevators are friction in motors, on belts, line shafts and pulleys. There is also the hazard of friction in line shafts out of plumb due to various causes. Then, too, there is the special hazard due to extra-high voltage used for the electric motors. Oil which drops from all types of bearings and motors becomes a special hazard. Floors become oil soaked and a small spark falling there is quite liable to cause fire.

If the elevator generates its own light and power, the special hazard of boiler settings and arrangements with respect to combustible ma-

terials presents a special hazard. This also applies to the boiler breeching and chimney.

The use of open flames for repair work, such as plumbers' torches and acetylene torches for cutting and welding, is a hazard often present in elevators. There is an added hazard of fire caused by entrance thru open windows, doors or other apertures of sparks from fires or locomotives. Careless use, handling or storage of fuels such as wood, coal, oil or gas constitute a hazard.

PRIMARILY, you should become a fire-preventionist the year round and instruct all subordinate officers and other employees to guard against fire. Inspect all fire-signaling and fire-control devices to make sure of successful operation. Teach carefulness and the exercise of thoughtfulness to all employees of your organization. Maintain clean and orderly premises. Organize plant fire brigades supervised by the officers and superintendents. Confer with your local fire chief for his views in the prevention and control of fires. Overcome the difficulties encountered in fighting fires in grain elevators. Fire roads can be laid out filled with cinders or stones. (A broad concrete super-highway is not necessary.) All the Fire Department requires is an open road which is usable at all times of the day and night throughout the year, regardless of weather conditions. In fact, a road that is not blocked by sundry obstructions, fences, gates, box cars, etc.

If the road crosses a switch track, a conspicuous sign should be posted to carry the words: "FIRE ROAD—DO NOT OBSTRUCT THIS PASSAGE."

CHECK THE CITY FIRE HYDRANTS in the vicinity of the elevator. These hydrants are sometimes damaged by trucks, the caps removed or stolen, the threads damaged, the stem rounded and lumber, brick and other obstructions placed in front of them. Automobiles are frequently parked in front of hydrants or ice and snow are thrown in front of them. All of these things impede the Fire Department at the time of fire. A few drops of oil placed on the threads and stem helps in the speedy operation of the hydrant. A cap off the discharge outlet is an invitation to some heedless youth to drop stones into it. Thus, that hydrant becomes useless and even worse, the stones or pieces of metal may be flushed up into the pumping mechanism with disastrous results. These instances have actually occurred in this city. They cause costly and disastrous delays at a time when seconds tell a story of success or failure in fighting a fire.

CONSTANT VIGILANCE is necessary. It is a small price to pay for future security. Of what avail is it to install, at a tremendous cost, fire and explosion-prevention equipment such as automatic dampers, fire doors, sprinklers, electric fire alarms and journal alarms if, after six months or a year, these devices are not carefully checked and inspected or properly maintained in good working order? Of what use is it to install an efficient dust-collecting system if that system is not kept in repair or not operated.

DUST COLLECTION SYSTEMS.—Such, I believe, was the case in the disastrous explosion that occurred some twenty years ago in the Hegewisch Elevator. Inasmuch as twenty years ago makes it clearly outside the Statute of Limitations, perhaps we can speak of that event.

It was understood that the finest and most efficient dust-collecting system was installed there. However, the result of the explosion was tragic evidence that there surely was a large accumulation of dust thruout the elevator. We know definitely that within two

weeks prior to the fire an inspection was made and the inspector reported the following tragic words: "Elevator is of fireproof construction but grain dust is eighteen inches deep thruout the elevator and sparks from the motors are setting fire to the grain dust."

Thus, the mere presence of the finest dust-collecting system, not in operation, is no asset to the elevator. In fact, the presence of a dust-collecting machine, not in operation, has in some instances, at the time of the fire, added to the fire hazard. Drafts created by a small fire have reversed the dormant collecting system and thus fire has been distributed thruout the elevator.

Another great help to the Fire Department in its efforts to control a fire is to have double standard automatic fire doors or dampers in all conveyor shafts, tunnels and enclosures which convey grain or other material from one building to another.

In addition to the fire doors and dampers, all conveyor shafts should have automatically-operated heat and pressure vents in the top, sides and bottom to prevent passage of fire, heat and gases from building to building.

Another exceedingly important item in the fight against fire is to educate, train and warn all employees and watchmen to call the Fire Department for all fires, however small. Don't permit employees or watchmen to fight the fire without first calling for help.

From Abroad

England is expected to enter the North American grain markets soon for large quantities of soft winter wheat, mostly from the Pacific Northwest.

Argentina estimates its linseed crop at 66,929,000 bus., against 78,740,000 bus a year ago. Exports so far on this crop year have been 27,649,000 bus., against 32,645,000 bus. a year earlier.

Argentine grain board selling prices on wheat are 55½ cents, corn 34 cents, flaxseed \$1.04. There is a tax of 3½ cents on flaxseed for appraisal expenses. The freight rate to the United States is unchanged at \$22.00 per ton with little interest.

Finland is about to make flour out of hay, 12 to 15 per cent to be added to ordinary flour: The grass is cut early, dried and milled, 50 per cent being digestible in the human stomach, according to Arthur I. Virtanen, well known to cattle feeders in America as the originator of the A. I. V. formula.

In the Argentine the government selling agency announced on Dec. 11 that the export selling price of flaxseed established at 13.80 pesos per 100 kilos, equivalent to a price of \$2.03 per bushel, pure basis, c.i.f. New York, duty paid. This is an advance of approximately 24c a bushel in Argentine seed prices since Nov. 15, the date on which free trading in the flaxseed market was interrupted by government order. Regulations also provide that no new crop Argentine seed is to be sold until the old crop supplies have been used up. As the present visible supply of old crop seed is 26,181,000 bus., it would appear likely that we will not be able to secure any of the new crop seed for our Edgewater mill until the latter part of next year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Waiting Time During Black-Out Not "Hours Worked"

Time spent by employees on the premises of an employer covered by the Wage and Hour Law during black-outs or air-raid alarms where no work is done need not be compensated for as "hours worked," Acting Administrator Baird Snyder, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, declared Dec. 18.

Show Windows Attract Trade

The properties of the Nevada Farmers Grain Ass'n, at Nevada, O., set astride a side street a block from the main street of that thriving city. Manager Alfred Eier's office and the 15,000 bu. elevator's scale deck faces the side street. Only the back end of a long warehouse in which the company stocks feeds, seeds, fencing, poultry equipment and other farm supplies, reaches to busy Route 231, the main street of the town.

Convinced of the importance of putting merchandise out where it can be seen by the passing public, Manager Eier wanted a show window. But no suitable location for the show window was available unless he could use the back end of the warehouse, because no other position was so prominent.

So that is the location Manager Eier selected, disregarding the fact that it placed the window almost a block thru the elevator and warehouse from his office. He cut a 5½x12 ft. space out of the end of the warehouse. In this he mounted a single sheet of plate glass. Behind the plate glass he built a plywood show box the same dimensions as the plate glass and reaching back into the warehouse for 5 ft. A flush fitted panel in the back of this box was secured with window catches so that it could be removed for entry. At the inside top of the show window fluorescent lights were mounted so they would cast their mellow light over the merchandise displayed. Then the window was trimmed.

"It is hard to tell just how valuable our show window will prove to be," said Manager Eier, 6 months after the job was completed, "because when we show merchandise that the farmers know we carry regularly in stock it is impossible to tell whether they buy because they saw the items displayed, or simply because they know we have them. But the response is much better gauged when we show new items that we did not carry in stock before.

"For example, one window set-up concentrated on poultry fountains, feeders and supplies. This was new merchandise. It was surprising how many people stopped to see these items, and several sales resulted.

"Another display was built around fencing. Included was poultry netting. Immediately we began to get calls for poultry netting from many people who had never bought poultry netting from us before.

"We have formed a habit of changing the display every two weeks. Once in a while we show a general collection of the things that we handle, but usually we concentrate the display on one line. This week it is paint and we have already had several inquiries that we expect to result in sales of good sized paint jobs.

"Like a big calendar, bearing only a large picture of Will Rogers, and our company name, which we gave away to all the schools in our trade territory, the purpose of our show window is to keep us in the public eye. It is surprising how many school children remembered our name from its appearance on that calendar. Our display window goes a step farther. Changed regularly, and kept clean and attractive, it acquaints the buying public with the things we have to sell."

Manager Eier's experience coincides with that of other grain elevator operators who have put in show windows. Manager Russell Royer, of the Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n, Troy, O., says that he can always tell his show window is pulling trade when he changes its dressing to new seasonal items. "Folks immediately start asking for the new items we put in stock as soon as they are displayed in the show window," he says.

Manager Royer is less blessed than Manager Eier from the standpoint of location. His entire elevator properties set on a side street, two blocks from the main thoroughfare. There is no way he can connect directly with the main thoroughfare. None the less, he utilizes his possibilities the best he can, realizing that a great

deal of trade comes to him, and will be reminded of its needs, simply by virtue of the elevator.

Manager Royer's show window is framed by a large and colorful feed sign. This not only attracts attention of its own accord, but serves as a background for the jewel that is the show window in its middle. Recognizing this, Manager Royer keeps the window clean and attractively dressed.

Less effective is the magnified window space of the Farm Industries, Inc., sales room fronting on the main street of DeGraff, O. This suffers from the use of many small panes of glass held together by a cross-hatching of

frames. The frames interfere with free vision as compared with single sheets of plate glass. But Farm Industries, too, report that display of stocks in their show window attracts trade.

Commodity Credit Corp. made 250,000 bus. of corn available for lend-lease operations during the week ending Dec. 13. Surplus Marketing Administration purchased 240,000 lbs. soybean flour, among other things, in the same week.

Due to delay of harvest because of excessive rainfall, the U.S.D.A. granted a 30-day extension of time to Nov. 30 in which 1941 wheat crop insurance was operative in seven states. The states were Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah.



Top: Show window of Farm Industries, Inc., DeGraff, O., is made up of many small panes of glass. Middle: Farmers Grain Ass'n's show window at back of main warehouse in Nevada, O., is boxed in and kept lighted. Bottom: Troy (O.) Grain & Supply Ass'n's manager, Russell Royer, examines display in show window from the outside.

Patents Granted

The U. S. Patent Office has published the following patents for mechanical devices applicable to use in grain, feed, and seed elevators:

No. 2,249,588. Conveyor. George A. Waddle, Akron, O. A unit adapted to be joined with similar units to make a conveyor system carrying an endless belt over troughing conveyor rolls, and back over idler conveyor rolls.

No. 2,247,879. Sacking Device. Ernest G. Geisendorff, Bellville, Tex. A frame with a deck having an opening at one end, and a rotatable sack holder to hold a plurality of sacks. Dogs on the frame hold the sack open.

No. 2,243,395. Grain Tank for Trucks. Anton Scholtz, Kennewick, Wash. A box adapted to be attached to the bed-frame of a truck and possessed of a hoppers bottom and gate-closed outlet for draining the contents.

No. 2,246,799. Hammer Mill Hammer Tips. John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to The Letz Manufacturing Co. A cutting tip secured to the ends of hammers in a rotary hammer mill by means of brackets. The tips are adjustable.

No. 2,258,648. Understructure for Scales. Harlan A. Hadley, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. A plurality of fulcrum stands, fulcrum bearings, main levers, and pivots, and means for maintaining position of levers.

No. 2,245,970. Straight Scale Indicator. Forrest H. Frantz, Coplay, Pa. A translucent screen with an exposed viewing face and a straight-line scale shows the shadow of a movable arm actuated by the scale mechanism thru the medium of a projector.

No. 2,249,648. Feed Crusher. David D. Fehr, Haskett, Manitoba, Can. A screw conveyor feeds materials from a hopper to a pair of grinding discs. Spring closed trap doors operate between the screw conveyor and the grinding discs to guard against over feeding.

No. 2,246,198. Conveyor Belt Clip. William G. Van Voorhis, Findlay, O., assignor to The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co. A device for preventing lateral shifting of an endless conveyor belt of flexible material when trained over pairs of laterally spaced pulleys.

No. 2,244,578. Agitator-Feeder. Allen B. Schreiber, St. Joseph, Mo. A throat thru which materials are fed into a machine. In combination with this throat is a reciprocating agitator and throat wall scraper and means to operate same. Purpose is to feed sticky masses.

No. 2,244,577. Mill Hammer. Allen B. Schreiber, St. Joseph, Mo. A rotating tip for the arms carried by the rotor in a hammer mill. The square ended portions of the tip are slotted to create additional grinding edges. Centrifugal force throws the heaviest side of the tip outward, thus keeping wear even.

No. 2,258,494. Corn Sheller. William A. Hyland, Horicon, Wis., and George R. Louthan, Moline, Ill., assignors to Deere & Co. A shelling head and a shelling cage, and an outlet for cobs to a drag, the whole suitable for mounting on the frame of a truck to constitute a portable sheller. The gate controlling the flow of cobs to the drag insures complete separation of shelled corn from the cobs.

No. 2,241,509. Bag Filler. Kenneth D. Graves, Ladysmith, Wis. A receiving receptacle with movable racks inside arranged similar to baffles whereby materials are induced automatically to flow down thru a trough and deflecting hood when this hood is operated in connection with the bag filling operation.

No. 2,246,422. Sacking Scale. Ernest K. Thomason, Atlanta, Ga., assignor to Atlanta Utility Works, East Point, Ga. A trough, a movable yoke member fulcrumed on the trough to oscillate in a vertical plane, a scale beam, a poise, and connecting means whereby a filled sack is weighed, constitutes this sacking scale.

No. 2,242,918. Dehydrator. Harvey W. Muth and Louis M. Stamberg, Allentown, Pa., assignors of one-half to Stamberg, and one-half to William H. Gackenbach, Allentown. Means for heating a passageway and for directing heated air up and down thru a mat of forage crop carried on an endless conveyor that passes thru the heated passageway.

No. 2,253,733. Impact Pulverizer. William M. Sheldon, Roselle Park, N. J., assignor to Louis Ruprecht, Montclair, N. J. A screw feed pushes materials into the upward sweep of hammers mounted on a rotor. Hammers break up materials to a size which will pass thru a screen with the desired size of perforations, placed in the bottom of the rotor housing.

No. 2,258,548. Combined Elevator and Bagger for Corn Shellers. John Doutrich, Lancaster, Pa., assignor to Dellinger Mfg. Co. Corn under pressure is driven thru a goose-neck shaped conduit to a double sacking spout with diverting valve to direct the flow into sacks attached to either throat. An opening at the back of the conduit permits the corn to exhaust to the outside should the man doing the sacking become remiss in his duties and the sacks fill up without attention.

No. 2,259,919. Dust Collector. Hollis P. Bacon, Cleveland Heights, and Lawrence A. Eiben, Cleveland, O., assignors to Northern Blower Co., Cleveland, O. A cyclonic dust collector with a main cylindrical expansion chamber and a cylindrical baffle extending coaxially thereof and positioned therein and extending down from the top of the main chamber. There is a funnel shaped vortex chamber below the main expansion chamber, an air-admission conduit connected to the main chamber, and inlets that begin the expansion of air before it reaches the main chamber.

No. 2,255,468. Rotary Grain Duster. Harold J. Kemp, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Can. A device for treating seed grain with copper carbonate, or mercury dusts for prevention of seed born diseases and parasites. A throat directs the grain into a housing where a bladed rotor scatters the grain to mix it with the dust, which coats the kernels by their passage over mixing baffles in the outlet of the machine.

No. 2,242,857. Bag Closure. Roslyn B. Fortuin, Nazareth, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Bag Closure Corp. This closure for fabric bags may be removed by tearing without damaging the bag. The means is a cord stitched entirely across one face of the bag with an extension beyond the side of the bag for a hand grip. The cord is resilient and serves as a cushion for the stitches. Tearing the cord from the bag breaks the stitching without breaking the fabric of the bag.

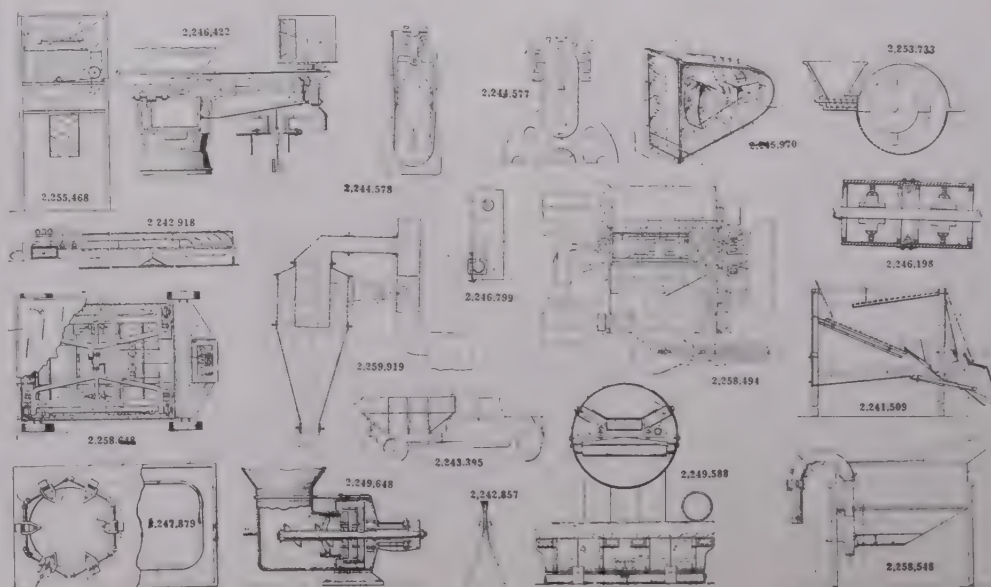
CCC Will Sell Pooled Wheat

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a general sales plan under which Commodity Credit Corporation will sell 1939 and 1940 pooled wheat. Under this plan, Commodity Credit Corporation will offer pooled wheat at the market price, but not less than 15 cents over the 1941 loan value at point of storage. The premiums and discounts established under the 1941 loan program for differences in grades and quality (including protein, smut, and garlic) will be included in determining the sales prices.

This price will remain in effect thru Dec. 31, 1941. Thereafter, it is expected that basic prices will be announced on the 14th and last days of each month and will remain in effect from the 15th day of each month to the close of that month, and from the first day of each month to the 14th day, inclusive, unless canceled by public notice. The Corporation reserves the right to withdraw all offers of sales during any semimonthly period or to refuse the sale of wheat of certain localities or wheat stored in certain locations.

All prices will be predicated upon the sale of warehouse receipts "in store" (no loading-out charge to be paid); sales for shipment will be made at a premium of 1½ cents per bushel over the "in store" price to cover the additional expense incident to loading and shipping.

The sales price is approximately the current parity price for wheat less the 1941 farm program payments.



Western Ass'n Unites Behind War Effort

The crushing shock of Japan's dastardly attack on Hawaii on Dec. 7 led to quick uniting of the grain and feed trades of the country behind Uncle Sam's defense efforts, as expressed by the grain trade at the 42nd annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., three days later.

Early arrivals for the convention which entered business sessions on Dec. 9 and 10, expressed whole-souled support for a supreme war effort. This was followed by unanimous adoption of a loyalty resolution at the final business session on the second day, which reads:

War of Ideals

WHEREAS, we are now at war, a war of ideals and not of conquest, a war to defend our freedom and liberty and to offend no one, a war to relieve the oppressed and establish a permanent peace on the sound basis of Democratic ideals, a war which we hope will banish fear, promote tolerance and understanding, and erase forever the scars of hatred and distrust from the face of this magnificent earth; and

WHEREAS, we feel a definite responsibility to aid in the attainment of these ideals,

Let us, therefore, express ourselves as being heart and soul behind any measures which our present National Administration may deem necessary to complete an ultimate victory, and let us further

RESOLVE that the onward march of the determined brotherhood of Democracy will so impress future generations that this situation will never arise again.

Other resolutions adopted carried the same spirit of united effort behind ass'n work and the trade's leaders. They read:

Responsibility

Let it be known that in solemn session immediately following a declaration of war, after a ruthless attack upon our country and its possessions, that we feel our greater responsibility to our community and to our State in this present situation.

Dependent as we are upon our business activities for a livelihood, as well as a means by which we must pay the bill for the protection of our freedom and liberty, we subscribe to the activities of our ass'n in this hour when a united front evolves from the status of high desire to the greater and broader plain of rigid necessity, be it

RESOLVED, therefore, that we pledge our wholehearted support to the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n and the efforts and activities of its officers.

Our Officers and Directors

WHEREAS, During the year 1941, the Officers and Directors of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n have had multiple problems which involved not only the state of emergency which existed in this country and the necessary flexible program which had to be followed; and,

WHEREAS, they were put to extreme inconvenience due to the necessity of breaking in and hiring two new secretaries; and,

WHEREAS, perfect attendance of their august number was achieved in more than one instance; and,

WHEREAS, their decisions and actions have resulted in increasing ass'n activity and greater worth to our membership; and,

WHEREAS, not only the morale of the general membership has improved, but also the financial status of the ass'n, making it possible to extend further our activities in behalf of our membership; and,

WHEREAS, some of these officers are about to be replaced by others, be it

RESOLVED, therefore, that we commend the actions of this Board of Directors and Officers to future Boards and Officers as exemplary, and the high standard which they have set be used as a guide in the future; and, we further

RESOLVE, that the high character and effort of this Board here and now be voted outstanding in every respect.

Our Secretary

WHEREAS, our Secretary has further extended the interests of the Association, benefitting the majority of members by his tireless efforts in behalf of the members he is given special commendation. Be it

RESOLVED, therefore, that the convention assembled give the Secretary, Duke Swanson, a vote of confidence for his splendid work.

Our Ass'n Chronicle

WHEREAS, Charles S. Clark and the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, are so well known to all of us; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. Clark in his capacity as publisher and champion of the grain trade has fol-

lowed so closely each year since its inception the activities of this ass'n; and,

WHEREAS, the chronicle of his reports on ass'n activity has appeared in the Grain Dealers Journal and its successor for many years; and,

WHEREAS, at great expense he has prepared a bound volume of the reports of all the annual meetings of this ass'n, dating back to the organization meeting in 1900, be it

RESOLVED, therefore, that this ass'n convey to him our sincere appreciation and warm thanks for a valuable book, which without his effort, industry, and farsightedness would not have been possible; be it further

RESOLVED, that Mr. Clark be duly informed of this action.

Feed Tonnage Taxes

WHEREAS, the tonnage taxes paid by Iowa Feed Dealers to the Department of Agriculture for deposit in the general fund of the State of Iowa will in the aggregate equal approximately eighty thousand dollars annually; and,

WHEREAS, the cost of supervising and administering the Feed Tax Law costs the State of Iowa less than twenty thousand dollars annually; be it

RESOLVED, that the Feed Dealers of Iowa be acquainted with these facts and their suggestions solicited for further improving the service; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the activities of the present State Department of Agriculture, its Executives, Officers, and its Personnel be commended for the fine work which they have been able to accomplish, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the expenditure of these surplus funds be accomplished with the purpose toward improving agricultural relationships through experiment stations, aid to farm youth, and even more complete supervision and inspection by the State Department of Agriculture.

Added Storage Facilities

WHEREAS, the Grain Trade as a whole has worked untiringly and in a goodly number of cases without proper compensation in the interest of the Federal Government's plan to aid agriculture; and,

WHEREAS, they have gone to considerable expense and deeply in debt to provide the additional storage space necessary to make workable the ever normal granary plan; and,

WHEREAS, certain committees have been appointed to confer with the proper authority in regard to our status, be it

RESOLVED, therefore, that this Convention of Grain Dealers, representative of the Iowa Grain Trade, concur in any future action of this committee to improve our relationships and working agreements.

Officers

Following a new, unwritten rule that a retiring director or officer may not be again elected for a period of one year, the delegates elected

five new directors to fill the vacancies left by those retiring. The new directors, elected for three years, are: Glen Felton, Indianola; Carl Orsinger, Waterloo; Art Murray, Bancroft, Carl Danilson, Boone, and Francis Day, California. They replace J. A. Olson, West Bend; Hugh Hale, Royal; L. C. Miller, Cedar Rapids, and R. E. Walters, Harlan, nearly all of whom have held top positions on the directorate.

HOLD-OVER directors are Harry Dean, Iowa City; Ed Huibregtse, Monticello; Sam Stewart, Clarion; Gerhard Larson, Manson, and Ellis Mueller, Calamus, retiring in 1942; Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; Cecil McDonald, Sioux City; John Hinck, Corning; Walter Berger, Des Moines, and Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant, who retire in 1943.

The new directorate met following the final business session to elect Harry Dean, president; Walter Berger, treasurer; Sam Stewart, chairman, and Columbus Hayes, vice chairman of the grain division; John Hinck, vice president and chairman of the feed division, and Ellis Mueller, vice chairman of the feed division; and to continue Graddon Swanson, Des Moines, as executive sec'y.

Dec. 9 Proceedings

The Dec. 10 number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS reported briefly the convention proceedings of the previous day, reviewing the addresses of:

A. C. GREENMAN, of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, who gave his "Impressions of Denmark Before and After the German Invasion."

WESSON S. HERTRAIS, Chicago, regional business consultant of the U. S. Department of Commerce, who presented numerous examples of trade barriers thrown up by individual states to favor a few at the expense of the country.

ART BRAYTON, Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, on "How to Get Business and Be of Value to Your Community."

DR. I. Q., radio questions and answers director, with examples of his art.

WALTER GRAHAM, news editor, *Des Moines Sunday Register*, with an explanation of foreign news service, and what to believe.

LARRY FAIRCHILD, Peoria, Ill., Allied Mills, Inc., on four considerations in livestock and poultry feeding. This discussion is fully reviewed elsewhere in this number.

HENRY SWANSON, Des Moines, directing a corps of feed experts and judges in an-



Officers Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, left to right: John Hinck, Corning, vice-pres. and chairman feed division; Sam Stewart, Clarion, chairman grain division; Harry Dean, Iowa City, pres.; Walter Berger, Des Moines, treas.

swering feed questions submitted by delegates earlier in the convention.

Mention was made also of a dinner-theatre party for the ladies in the evening; and of a smoker for the men sponsored by the Boar's Head Club.

Dec. 10 Proceedings

Convention activities the second day opened with a combination grain and feed dealers' breakfast over which Steve Wilder, Cedar Rapids, presided.

ART BRAYTON, Des Moines, gave a rapid-fire, inspirational talk on selling, urging each present to develop his personality, his human relations, and his willingness to work in the interest of better business and better living.

SEC'Y DUKE SWANSON briefly pointed out that the major problem of feed dealers today is to get supplies of concentrate ingredients, and maintain stocks of mixed feeds. The government feed storage plan in the east, he said, has fallen of its own weight. The extension department of Iowa State College now encourages farmers to work with grain and feed interests. Sec'y Swanson introduced

FRED KERBER, Emmetsburg, who had done an outstanding job of selling feed in his county thru holding farm educational meetings, thru stimulating effective selling practices, and thru influential advertising in local papers and by mail.

Uniform Storage Agreement

STEVE WILDER, chairman of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n's country elevator com'te, reviewed wishes expressed to him for changes in the Commodity Credit Corp.'s uniform warehouse agreement.

"Concern over the uniform warehouse agreement and similar matters are likely to assume a position somewhere in the background for a while," pointed out Chairman Wilder, "due to the immediate pressing concern over the war. But there has been a great deal of agitation for changes in the uniform warehouse agreement. The Commodity Credit Corp. plans to hold a hearing on the proposals late in January.

"Modification involves a recapitulation of present day costs of country elevator operation, and filing of a brief setting these forth. Some country shippers have asked for a straight rate covering acceptance, storage and handling of government grain on a daily or monthly basis. Others want increases in certain divisions of the present break-down of rates. Protein deliveries and cut-off dates are under discussion.

"Expressions of opinion from over the corn belt indicate that these shippers need a definite cut-off date, so that they may figure ahead on how to correlate their private business with government needs. There has been complaint that the C.C.C. has moved corn in store in country elevators unnecessarily after it was too late for the grain dealer to use the space for private purposes, thus depriving them of income upon which they depended.

"Likewise, country dealers have been forced by A.A.A. county com'itemen to ship corn by truck contrary to the Form H contract, and they have been asked to unload steel bins without adequate recompense for this service. Com'te, or trade meetings are needed to clarify the position of the country shipper."

R. C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, named three points of major interest to country shippers in their relations with the C.C.C. "First," he said, "we want a definition of allowances. Each turning of grain will cause some shrink and due allowance should be made for such shrink.

"Second, we need increased fees to cover insurance and conditioning, for these costs have been rising.

"Third, we should have a definition of what is government grain. Under pressure from county A.A.A. com'ites we country shippers have handled corn all the way from $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. Some county com'ites have refused to acknowledge the corn in steel bins as government grain subject to the uniform ware-

house agreement, forcing handling of this grain at low service charges, and ordering shipment by truck, with the grain dealer bearing a part of the trucking cost.

"Two more suggestions naturally follow. One is that the grain dealers be given a definite cut-off date, or a guarantee of a minimum income from space allotted to government storage. Such guarantee should be for 4c or 5c per bu. storage to prevent government unloading of such bins before they have earned such storage fees. The second is that county A.A.A. com'ites be given uniform, definite rules to govern their dealings with country elevators."

Discussion approved the Booth presentation of the country shipper's position.

Agricultural Relationships

GEO. GODFREY, director of agricultural relations at Iowa State College, Ames, had some suggestions for the delegates as opening speaker for the Wednesday morning general session. He sought to explain the viewpoint of the farm. "Farmers," he said, "take great pride in their farm work when the results are readily apparent to their neighbors. They plant corn in straight rows. They seek to grow the biggest yields. But they are apt to be careless about the chores where results are less evident.

"Some farmers still think they can cheat their hogs a little on the feed. But a hog is like a cash register. You can not put 4c in and take a nickle out.

"In a recent contest between hog raisers, all of whom used the same rations, the poorest farmer used 9 bus. of corn and 33 lbs. of protein to produce 100 lbs. of pork; the best used 6 bus. of corn and 24 lbs. of protein. The difference was sanitation. It takes an effective, balanced ration to make hogs. It takes care also.

"Grain dealers have an educational program to push. They should teach farmers to do a better job of feeding with the feedstuffs which are available. They should teach farmers to use proteins effectively. And they should teach sanitation.

"Breed, feed, and sanitation are the major factors in hog production. Efficient farming demands due consideration of all three; and efficient farming is efficient agricultural support of the all-out effort in war with which we are faced."

Advertising

LLOYD LARSON, Mankato, Minn., lectured dramatically on feed advertising, using "Mabel," a wooden hen that laid colorful eggs to emphasize each point. Mabel's eggs, opened by members of the audience, contained these points:

1. Plan a program.
2. Know your customers and your territory.

3. Business will not come by itself.
4. Let's investigate our local newspaper.
5. Build up a mailing list.
6. We must follow thru.

Each point in turn was discussed by Mr. Larson. He used illustrations of good newspaper ads to show how they should be prepared. He used news stories published in local newspapers as examples of effective publicity. He urged use of dramatic pictures in advertising. He pointed out that persistent campaigns bring results.

Final egg laid by Mabel was painted red, white and blue. It's suggestion read: "Let's be thankful that we can do business in the good old U.S.A." A waving flag brought everyone to his feet while a phonograph played the national anthem.

Feed Supplies

SEC'Y SWANSON chairmanned a discussion on the availability of feed supplies.

CY SIEVERT, Chicago, said about milk by-products: "The government has requested large amounts of milk to ship abroad and more is needed for our own army. This priority demand calls for 15 to 20 million cases of canned milk, 200 million lbs. of dry milk solids, large amounts of cheese.

"The feed industry used 140 million lbs. of dried skim milk in 1938. It is to be expected shortages will develop. Dealers should make strenuous efforts to sell dairy feeds to increase production of milk, and should confine their own use of dried skim milk in feeds to starters and breeding mashers, using other protein substitutes in other classes of feeds."

HENRY SWANSON, Des Moines, on vitamin products: "The fish oil situation is acute. Vitamin D supplies are short and prices are climbing. Research has developed irradiated animal stero as a synthetic source which will reduce distress in this quarter.

"Vitamin A supplies are very short. Supplies from Japan, heretofore our principal source, have been cut off. Prices have gone from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per million units in 1939 to 30c today. The feed industry will have to depend more upon carotene, as found in alfalfa, and this ingredient will become increasingly important in our feeds.

"We have successfully synthesized vitamin B and ribo-flavin. But 5 laboratories working to synthesize vitamin A have so far had no success."

JOE NELSON, Chicago, tankage: "Tankage and meat scrap production will total 10% to 15% more this year than the average for the last 5 years due to the government program for increased production of pork. Prices in the last war reached \$120 per ton, but this is not likely now because extremely high prices will

Speakers at Western Convention



D. E. Western, Chicago.

Frank Leathers, Des Moines.

Larry Fairchild, Peoria, Ill.

lead to government price control measures. There is no shortage, and packers are conformed to a policy of quality."

GEORGE SMITH, Minneapolis, linseed meal: "Flaxseed processors are sold out for the present, but we must remember that speculative buying has led wholesalers to stock large supplies of linseed meal and we cannot tell how much of these will come back on the market. Feeding demand will take all available protein feeds this year."

"The storage situation in Minneapolis is so tight that we must move meal out as fast as it is made."

"The war effort may lead to serious shortages of box cars, and dealers would do well to look ahead. Issue your orders well in advance of your needs and order maximum loads in cars."

HARRY COWAN, Minneapolis, soybean meal: "What is true of linseed meal is true of soybean meal. Production of 2,000,000 tons is expected thru the year, but sales have been heavy, and the movement of beans from which to supply these sales has been slow."

Test Your Formulas

HARRY CLARK, Omaha, urged laboratory control over the feeds manufactured by Iowa elevator operators, as a means of conforming to the Iowa feed law, yet avoid waste of high-priced feed ingredients. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

Old-Timers Luncheon

FIVE OLD-TIMERS were honored at a luncheon the second day of the convention, entertained by the Roosevelt Concert Chorus of 60 voices.

LOUIS MAACK, Walcott, accused of having spent 60 of his 68 years in the grain business, but laying claim to only 48, served as chairman. The others were Jack Lake, Des Moines, who has been a part of the trade for 40 years; Joe Loufek, Davenport, 53; M. E. DeWolf, Spencer, first vice-president of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, 53; and C. L. Douglass, Cedar Rapids, first traveling grain solicitor to attempt to drive a car over Iowa dirt roads, 48.

Mr. Douglass and Mr. Lake, speaking briefly, expressed their pleasure as being present and wished the ass'n all future success. Mr. Loufek reminisced almost as briefly, but recounted his start in the wheat milling business "in the old country" and his switch to cereal milling here. Mr. DeWolf, in unintentional oratory, reviewed the growth of the grain business since the time he started in a flathouse, wheeling corn in a wheelbarrow over a car door to fill box cars for shipment to market. "Then came the elevator leg," he said, "and the blind horse hitched to a sweep to furnish the motive power."

"Forty years ago we thought that railroads had a permanent value, and the railroads issued 99-year bonds. Now many elevators sell to truckers and rarely ship a carload of grain."

"Forty years ago, if I were friendly with my competitor, the farmers accused us of conspiracy to set the price of grain. Ambitious politicians went to seats in the legislature on the strength of platforms promising to get the farmers a square deal. Now we are seeing bureaucratic control over the business and competition repressed by government fiat."

"The 48 years I have spent in the business constitute quite an extended period as measured in human life. It is said that 'nothing is created in vain.' Perhaps in the years remaining to me I may yet serve a useful purpose. Like the gentleman who imbibed too freely too frequently of the demon rum, awoke to find himself on the platform at a temperance lecture as a horrible example, I may yet serve as an exhibit of what will happen to you if you stay in the grain business too long."

"But the grain business has brought me many friends. It is nice to know, and to have known them."

STEVE WILDER, Cedar Rapids, refused to be classed as an "old-timer." "I do not feel

old," he said, "but if you will let me go back to switching the blind horse that pulled the sweep, I can lay claim to almost 60 years."

"I came into this ass'n after it was organized. Today we are relatively better organized than ever. I was president of this ass'n when the first World War was declared. If I may predict, you will spend many hours in the months ahead counseling with one another. But now we are better organized, and our state and our national representatives will make those hours easier."

E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, paid tribute to the old-timers. "I feel like a youngster among them," he said, "tho my father started in the flour milling business

50 years ago, and in the magic year of 1893 turned to grain. I have been active for more than 30 years, but as I listened to these old-timers reminisce, I wondered if any of them could have foreseen the changes and the developments in the trade in which they played a part; or if we fully appreciate the efficient grain handling organization they built and which is so necessary now to our country's greatest need."

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PAT HENRY, of the Chicago Board of Trade, first speaker at the Wednesday afternoon session, said: "Toward a successful conclusion of the war . . . the grain trade pledges all its facilities and services, without any reserva-



TOP—Old-timers honored at Western Convention Luncheon; l to r: Louis Maack, Walcott; Charles Douglass, Cedar Rapids; M. E. DeWolf, Spencer; Joseph Loufek, Davenport; Jack Lake, Des Moines.

MIDDLE—"I'd Like to Know" Forum chairman, judges and experts. Seated l to r: Chairman Henry Swanson, Des Moines; Judges: Dr. H. L. Wilcke, Ames, and Cy Sievert, Chicago. Standing: Experts Dr. B. H. Thomas, Ames; W. H. Lapp, Nevada; M. B. Gardner, Cedar Rapids, and Raymond Fleck, Kilduff.

BOTTOM—Directors of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n for 1942. Front row, left to right: Duke Swanson, Des Moines, sec'y; Walt Berger, Des Moines, treas.; Harry Dean, Iowa City, pres.; Sam Stewart, Clarion, chairman grain division; John Hinck, Corning, chairman feed division. Second row: Carl Orsinger, Waterloo; Glen Felton, Indianola; Francis Day, California; Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; Ed. Huibregtse, Monticello; Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant. Rear row: Gerhard Larson, Rockwell City; Cecil McDonald, Sioux City; Art Murray, Bancroft; Gayle Snedecor (retiring president), Rhodes; Ellis Mueller, Calamus.

tion whatsoever. The entire trade regards this not only as a duty, but as a privilege of citizenship." Mr. Henry's address was reviewed in the Dec. 10 number of the JOURNALS.

D. E. WESTERN, Chicago, Quaker Oats Co. agriculturist, explained a method for improving the quality of small grains. He outlined a plan whereby elevator operators would furnish certified seed grains to farmers on an exchange basis, he suggested installation of seed cleaning and treating machines, he proposed county-wide quality grain and grading meetings with farmers, and planting community small grain test plots. This plan is published in this number.

FRANK LEATHERS, Swift & Co., Des Moines, discussed the place of soybeans in the farm rotation plan, and in the economy of elevator operation. He traced the movement of soybeans from the farm to final processing into meal and oil, and gave vital statistics on production of beans and meal. His address will be reviewed in a future number.

Business Session

SEC'Y SWANSON waived the privilege of issuing a sec'y's report. "Our report," he said, "is our record. We stand on that." Then he read a letter from Lieut. Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the ass'n, now with the 5th Interceptive Command "somewhere on the Pacific." Ron's address: % Postmaster, San Francisco.

RETIRING-PRESIDENT GAYLE SNEDECOR reported an increase in the ass'n's membership, now nearly 600, and a good financial condition. Financial reserves, he said, have been built up for the future, part of which are invested in government Defense Bonds.

Resolutions adopted, and officers elected are recorded at the beginning of this report.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Steak Banquet

A splendid steak banquet finished off the convention at the close of the second day.

Sec'y Swanson acted as master of ceremonies, introduced leading ass'n lights, surprised and nearly scared everyone with a black-out and a simulated bombing raid in the banquet hall.

Lieut. Commander Eddie Peabody was master of ceremonies for six clever vaudeville acts that thrilled the delegates after the banquet.

Night-Club Night and dancing followed, and the floor was kept crowded well past midnight.

Hawkeye Convention Notes

CONVENTION BUSINESS sessions were called with the aid of two parading accordian players.

VISITING ASS'N representatives were Phil Runion of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Elmer H. Sexauer, past-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

MORE than 60 visiting ladies were entertained with a dinner-theatre party Tuesday evening, and were escorted on shopping tours of leading merchandise marts by Des Moines hostesses. Heading the local ladies' com'ite were Mrs. Frank Leathers, chairman, and Mrs. Henry Swanson, and Mrs. Hugh Kelley, co-chairmen, assisted by all of the Des Moines ladies.

NUMEROUS SOUVENIRS were freely distributed. They included note books from Hart-Carter Co., Stone Mountain Grit Co., and Plymouth Cordage Co.; pencils from E. F. Havey, and Arcady Farms Milling Co.; canes from Soweigh Scale Co.; Elsie Borden badges from the Borden & Co.; all-purpose soap from National By-Products Co.

A BOARD with continuous markets was maintained in a parlor near the convention meeting hall by Lamson Bros. & Co. An endless stream of visitors were welcomed by Greeters Art Torkelson, and D. Gerdorn, who handed out cigars and cigarettes.

THE OYSTER Shell Products Co. tradition of handing out cigars to banqueters after they had dined was maintained by the company's W. J. Westerman.

HOTEL ROOMS were busy halls of entertainment between convention sessions, crowded with visitors before and after the banquet.

MALE DELEGATES were entertained with a smoker sponsored by the Boar's Head Club Tuesday evening. Two boars' heads were served. A radio echoed the President's speech.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

Many exhibitors showed their wares in booths at the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n convention in the Fort Des Moines Hotel. All space available for this purpose was used. Names of exhibiting companies, products exhibited, and the representatives in charge, are recorded in the following list:

HART-CARTER CO. First exhibit up. A No. 15 flax separator. C. C. St. Cyr and H. H. Van Ornum.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Grain beam, type registering beam, dial, scale knife-edge, warehouse platform scale, enclosed motor, V. G. Zeimer, A. N. Eastman, E. E. Clemens, W. V. Krepps, H. H. Ingraham, S. L. Fry, and J. H. Herum. These representatives held a meeting of their own after the convention.

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO. Soybeans and their products from field to final products. Brand displays. N. M. Crain and L. J. Culp.

BORDEN & CO. Elsie Borden replicas in action. Milk concentrates. Tom Owens, C. W. Meyer, Lee Williams.

GLOBE HOIST CO. A traveling truck hoist in operation. Frank Johnston and E. B. Thompson.

NATIONAL BY-PRODUCTS CO. Star insignia. Sacks of feed concentrates and premixes. Mineralized tankage. Soap. Allan B. Rayburn, Ernie Lyster, Rudy Opsal, L. B. Lambertson.

PORT HURON MACHINERY CO. Model Kewanee pneumatic overhead truck lift and air compressor. A. M. Adams.

LAPP LABORATORIES. Specialties for feed manufacturers, poultry litter, proteins and protein mixtures. L. C. Gedatus, and Bill Lapp.

ILLINOIS-IOWA BEARING CO. Motorized speed reducer. Bearings, and V belts. E. A. Rensch, W. H. Fettkether, T. J. Porritt, Ralph Deaton.

ROSKAMP HULLER CO. Oat huller. Frank Mabry, John Roskamp.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. Seed germi-

Dividend Saving

25% to 30%

Protection:

Farm Property
Elevators—Grain
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WESTERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Des Moines, Iowa

nator, Steinlite moisture tester, hand sieves, 4-in-1 scales, weight-per-bu. funnel and bucket. J. C. Kintz, Parke Burrows.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. Two and seven place hog feeders. E. Hardessen.

NITRAGIN CO., INC. Nodule specimens. Cans of inoculants. C. A. Thomas, Ray W. Kanitz.

STANDARD BEARINGS CO. Ball and roller bearings, speed reducing drives. Bob Ruhmland, J. M. Walton, Bud Swanson.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. Working model indented cylinder separator. Photos of grain cleaners. B. O. Overland.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & CONSTR. CO. G. E. Tri-clad motors. Link-Belt speed reducers, bearing hangers, chain. H. E. Divine.

IOWA LIMESTONE CO. "Grito" and ground limestone.

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON. Perfection Brand hybrid seed corn and field seeds. A Gustafson seed treater. R. W. Hayden, L. J. Wahl, B. W. Jay, L. A. Boswell, Paul Bates, E. H. Sexauer.

IOWA FEED CO. Feed ingredients, a movie, literature. Carroll Swanson, Al Daehler, Ralph Lehman, Wayne Robison, Lee Pratt, "Stormy."

WESTERN SILO CO. Photos of elevator annexes erected. Hog houses and cribs. J. L. Martin.

HUBBARD MILLING CO. Rotating sack of Sunshine all-purpose concentrate. Photos of turkeys and chickens. D. J. Snyder, O. A. Beemer, A. A. Kesson, H. B. Winchester.

WATERLOO MILLS CO. Clear Quill feeds, pre-mixes, dog feeds. Carl G. Orsinger, Wallace Campbell, M. F. Wells, Frank Ryan, J. B. Fox.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture. Seed, feed, and fertilizer samples and facts. O. W. LaFollette, and Mr. Hamilton.

KELLEY FEEDS, INC. Minerals, milk products, distillery products. F. H. Kelley, Jim Greenfield.

DAWES VITAMELK CO. Mineral and vitamin bases for feeds. E. J. Heck, Vernon Dawe.

RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO. Flavonne milk substitute. Occident flour. Elven M. Neese.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO. Samples of Arcady brands livestock and poultry feeds. A. J. McLoughlin, G. E. Curtright, Bill Olson.

R. R. HOWELL CO. Gears, drives, elevator machinery. An electric moisture tester. R. W. Chidester, C. R. Lindh.

SARGENT & CO. Sacks showing Sargent brands of feeds and concentrates. Vernon Reece, Chris Miller, Frank Argo, Otis Day, Bert Sargent.

LINDSAY BROS., INC. Balls of Red Top and Green Top binder twine. H. R. Brokaw.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO. Hybrid seed corn and field seeds. Al Schultz and Al Knudtson.

VICTORIA ELEVATOR CO. Big-Hog mineralized tankage feeds. Jas. Van Nice, Cyril Oake, Charles A. Stucker.

THE SHORES CO. Livestock minerals and disinfectants under Corn King brand. H. H. Bockhaus, R. E. McDermott, M. R. Wright.

Attendance at Des Moines

Interior and central market grain buying interests, including soybean and grain processors, were recorded on the registration records as follows:

CENTERVILLE, IA.: Larry Ehler and H. R. Schultz.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.: Howard S. Dale, R. C. Booth, C. L. Douglas, Leland C. Miller, E. W. Sommer, J. M. Tudor, Michael J. Theisen, Tudor Wilder, S. W. Wilder.

CHICAGO, ILL.: P. J. Weber, Harold Simpson, Herman Nagel, Pat Henry, Steve Hercek, D. Gerdon (Lamson Bros. & Co.), Squire Cavitt, George W. Altorfer, D. E. Western (Quaker Oats Co.).

DAVENPORT, IA.: Joseph Loufek, R. L. White.

DES MOINES, IA.: Walter C. Berger, W. C. Fuller, Dolliver Kent, Guy C. Grimes, A. E. Gourley, Don R. Jorgensen, Jack Lake, A. F. Leathers, John Ristvedt, C. R. Sappenfield, George H. Schaaf, M. S. Stokely, A. M. Yankers, E. L. Dutcher.

FORT DODGE, IA.: Geo. C. Boyd, K. R. Carvine (Quaker Oats Co.), Leo J. Delamore, S. A. Steensen (James E. Bennett & Co.), Art Torkelson (Lamson Bros. & Co.), Don E. Morrison.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Jim Young (Simonds, Shields, Theis Grain Co.), Jack Martin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: W. E. Hottensen.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Geo. W. Huith, E. K. Warner, A. C. Greenman (Cargill, Inc.).

OMAHA, NEB.: F. C. Bell, Harry R. Clark, E. A. Peterson, F. G. Dehning, D. Wandell, Mr. Lake.

SIOUX CITY, IA.: K. D. Parkhill, Geo. H. Winter, Cecil McDonald.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.: Cy Kieber.

STORM LAKE, IA.: Paul M. Lothian.

WATERLOO, IA.: Ed N. Alban, A. F. Easter, Walt Flumerfelt, Clyde White.

The attendance record of exhibitors appears in connection with the list of exhibits. Other interests allied with Iowa's grain and feed business were:

CONTRACTORS: Charles Dressel, T. E. Ibberson Co.; Carl Younglove, Younglove Construction Co.; George Todd.

MACHINERY: Joe Sowa, and L. G. Stumbaugh, Soweigh Scale Co.; H. W. Bonnell, Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co.; J. H. Harders, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; M. W. George, B. I. Weiler Co.

BAGS: J. L. O'Brien, Charles R. Decker, Jr., L. A. Getaz.

INSURANCE: Jack Westerfield, Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

SEEDS: G. W. Brown, A. E. Tempel, F. A. Fields.

SALT: E. W. Davis, F. S. Maag, I. K. Brown.

FEEDS: Charley Ash, H. B. Winchester, Don Schroeder, Wayne Fish, Harry G. Cowan, C. W. Devers, R. E. Day, C. H. Hamlin, L. H. Fairchild and Leo T. Murphy (Allied Mills, Inc.), Ernest Deebok, L. C. Gedatus, Jack Sams, M. B. Gardner, H. F. Watkins, George Barrett, J. E. Nelson, J. R. Ward, Howard F. Boeke, E. E. Gugle, Stanley Eales, J. W. Coverdale.

FEED SPECIALTIES and associated interests: Lloyd S. Larson, Paul Q. Card, S. Gilbert Wood, Johnny Goodman, W. J. Westernman, E. H. Bills, John W. Rayney, Bert Loufer, Cliff DuBois, C. W. Slevert, Leo J. Knapp, J. J. Kroustil, E. J. Slatery, Henry W. Swanson.

Iowa grain shippers present were (by towns):

Albert City: P. Ben Atzen; Albion: Lloyd Rubenbauer; Alleman: Carl Booher; Allison: Kenneth Brandt; Ames: C. F. Barr; Applington: S. L. Dilley; Atlantic: H. O. Beadle; Auburn: P. Wernimont; Aurelia: A. J. Fraser.

Bancroft: Art Murray; Baxter: Paul Waddle; Boxholm: H. R. Lindberg; Buckingham: George Beeken.

Calamus: E. J. Mueller; California: Francis Day; Carroll: L. Baumhover, S. H. Baumhover; Cartersville: Chris Adams; Cherokee: R. A. Scott; Clarion: J. S. Stewart, S. T. Tonke, William Burt; Cleghorn: L. B. Darling; Collins: J. D. Hale; Coon Rapids: William Gretttenberg, M. L. Gretttenberg; Corning: John Hinck; Creston: Art Nord; Cylinder: John Braake.

Dawson: Ed Gretttenberg; Dedham: W. Loeltz; DeWar: Roy Friede; Dike: C. Gregory; Dixon: Robert Siebke; Dougherty: Roy Hammond; Dubuque: Gene Frith, L. A. Meyer.

Eagle Grove: Howard Helgevoid; Earlham: S. J. Strong; Elkhart: Ed Brazelton; Elkhorn: Alvin Krogstad; Emmetsburg: Fred Kerber, E. S. Cole; Estherville: Francis T. Shadle, H. O. Bencke.

Flugstad: Deorr Cose; Fonda: E. Tiedeman; Fort Madison: H. N. Saar.

Garden City: H. L. Swanson; Garwin: L. H. Lorensen; Gilbert: Leland Dawson; Gladbrook: F. J. Pippert; Glidden: O. B. Moorehouse; Gowrie: E. J. Bruntlett; Granger: Steve Gamble; Grinnell: D. E. Talbott, and Mr. Olds; Grundy Center: J. Clyde Smith, John Beeken.

Hampton: Will Bottke; Harcourt: P. Greenfield; Harlan: R. E. Walters, David Willey, B. Lundberg, C. F. Haskell; Haverhill: E. O. Welp; Highview: Don Adams.

Indianola: E. H. Felton, Glen Felton; Iowa City: Harry Dean; Ireton: Roland Peters; Irwin: Fred Ruhs.

Jamaica: G. R. Clark; Jefferson: F. T. Milligan, P. Milligan; Jewell: A. E. Kalseim.

Kamrar: B. G. Sniffin; Kilduff: R. C. Fleck; Knoke: E. J. Knoke.

Lake City: L. H. Adams, N. Wilson; Lakota: A. C. Schissel; Langdon: C. E. Wood; Lavinia: Mr. Reidmiller; Lehigh: Ed. Ceperly.

Malcolm: H. B. Booknau; Manson: E. E. Swartzendruber; Marengo: Ed Glentzer; Marion: Hugh Gordon; Mechanicsville: John Nic; Melbourne: H. C. Buck; Monteith: S. H. Reed; Monticello: E. H. Huijbregtse; Mount Ayr: J. M. Anderson; Mount Pleasant: C. F. Hayes.

Nevada: Chet Gifford, B. S. Dickey; Newell: R. E. Adams; New Sharon: E. Klinzman, Dale J. Snyder; Newton: C. B. Hennings; North English: F. Plank.

Oelwein: Ralph Sprague; Ogden: W. C. Walker, L. F. Garland.

Palm Grove: P. Greenfield; Panora: W. E. Boots; Peterson: Basil Deegan; Pioneer: G. B. Graham; Pleasantville: W. Proffitt; Prairie City: F. G. Booher.

Randall: W. J. Benson; Rembrandt: Ralph Dailey; Rhodes: Gayle Snedcor; Rockwell City: Gerhard Larson; Roland: Bertha Johnson, B. H. Knudtson; Rossie: A. L. Anderson; Royal: Hugh Hale; Rutland: H. Colvet.

Sac City: E. M. Galbraith, Leo W. Williams; Schaller: Carl Oelrich; Shellsburg: F. Baumgartner; Sioux Rapids: H. Ryan; Solberg: Don Deegan; Spencer: H. A. Wilson, M. E. DeWolf; State Center: Deloss and Elmer Goodman;

Steamboat Rock: George Potgeter; Storm Lake: H. E. Straight, F. Judy.

Thor: H. E. Swartzendruber, E. E. Palmer.

Varina: W. G. Daugherty.

Walcott: B. P. Paustian, Louis Maack; Wall Lake: Harold Graham; Waterloo: Carl Orsinger; Wayland: A. Wyse; West Bend: J. A. Olson; Westview: C. Van Gundy; Whiting: Russell Polly; Woolstock: Ed Olson.

Priorities

Donald M. Nelson, director of priorities, announced Nov. 29 that Preference Rating Order No. P-33, issued Aug. 20, and extended Oct. 31, is amended with respect to each producer to whom it has been issued by changing the preference rating thereby assigned from B-1 to A-8; and that said Order, as so amended, shall continue in effect through the fourteenth day of Feb., 1942, unless sooner revoked by the Director of Priorities.

A new Production Requirements Plan will become effective Jan. 1, to replace the present defense supplies rating plan. A firm filling out PD-25-a will receive from the OPM a signed P-90 order plus an approved PD-25-a, under which the industry may obtain a supply needed for 3 months' operations. The application calls for a complete description of products made in the last two quarters of 1941, with estimated schedules for the coming first quarter 1942; for complete inventory reports; for a detailed percent of total dollar volume must be ranged; detailed statements of all materials from list No. 1 incorporated in these products, plus all other materials not on the list.

Free Trading in Grain Suppressed in Argentina

The Government threw a bombshell into the grain trade. To all intents and purposes the whole grain trade, from the grower to the baker, has come under official control.

Free trading has been suppressed, except in maize in which trading is conspicuous by its absence in that there is little or no demand and the country has the heaviest stocks in the history of the Argentine Republic. Moreover, there is a fixed price for maize and only the Grain Board sells below the figure to exporters or to buyers who are willing to use the grain in cob as fuel. So, taking it by and large, the middle-man in the grain trade has been firmly suppressed.

There is one buyer and one seller, the Government. Naturally, brokers, traders and market operators have been filling the air with their complaints and arguments, but our experience of Argentine officialdom is that they will not be able to obtain redress or modification during the current war.

By a stroke of the pen, the Government has created hundreds of unemployed. Perhaps our officials did not realize this fact when they decided to "control" the grain trade. Let it be admitted that they have many good arguments on their side, and, for our part, we consider that if control is to be imposed on any section of a trade, as has been the case in the past, it is best, in all interests, for the control to be complete. The Government, thru the Grain Board, is to buy wheat at \$6.75 per 100 kilos (78 kilos per hectolitre basis) and linseed at \$9.25 per 100 kilos, both placed on wagon at Buenos Aires.

Exporters will only be able to buy from the Grain Board at values to be fixed. Millers have also been roped into the fold. They must buy their wheat from the Government. It is quite on the cards that they will be charged \$9 for what the Grain Board buys at \$6.75. The millers will have to produce flour at a given price and the bakers will pay a given price and must not charge more than a stipulated price to the public for their bread. We cannot see that any loophole has been left in the matter of wheat.—*Times of Argentina*.

South Dakota Grain Dealers Pledge War Aid

The shocking news of our country being plunged into war added fighting spirit to the 500 representatives of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, meeting in their 35th annual convention at Sioux Falls, Dec. 9, 10 and 11. The determination to give unstinted support to the war effort was manifest at every session.

PRES. W. J. JACOBS, Faulkton, called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. Clarence Adams, who pronounced the invocation.

PAUL K. MEYERS, sec'y Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, extended the city's official welcome.

VICE-PRES. C. A. WOODS, Plankinton, responded for the ass'n.

GEO. B. LANPHEAR, JR., Minneapolis, in his talk on What Your Bonds Provide said: Surety is based on the old theory of one person pledging his credit in behalf of another person. Present suretyship is divided into two classes, surety bonds or financial guarantees and fidelity bonds or honesty guarantees. The financial guaranty applies to warehouse bonds and its purpose is to protect the storage ticket holder, guaranteeing that the grain will be redelivered on demand or that the holder will be paid on the bond. The fidelity bond protects elevator companies against dishonest acts of employees. Surety bonds are compulsory on all grain dealers, fidelity bonds are optional.

CHARLES M. HUNTER, Chicago, CCC Field Representative, gave figures on the amount of corn held by the government. He described the method employed in keeping a full stock in the eastern terminal and sub-terminal elevators, to provide corn under the lend-lease act, advising that as soon as a shipment is made from any point the stock is immediately replenished. In the manufacture of alcohol, Mr. Hunter stated that because of the fact distilleries have storage space for only a small amount of corn it was necessary to keep ample supplies in storage at nearby points to permit immediate shipment to the distillers.

GEO. I. GILBERTSON, Entomologist, S. D. State College, Brookings, reviewed the grasshopper infestation in the state, saying in part: There has never been a year that some spot in the state did not have grasshopper trouble, with 1852, 1917 and 1939 coming close to complete devastation. (Mr. Gilbertson exhibited a map showing grasshopper infestation expected in 1942, based on the 1941 survey.) While a large portion of the major producing section of the state shows "threatening" it is gratifying to note only a small part of three or four counties show "very severe." The defense program calls for the scrapping of the grasshopper bait spreaders, and while everything must be done to aid this program, I believe it is in the interest of the program that these spreaders be retained for the protection of the crop which is so vital to war needs.

Weevil infestation in the state showed a decided increase due to a great extent to the moisture content of the 1941 crop. Many of the weevil found have wings and they can be carried from place to place by rats and mice. The lesser grain borer has been found in a few spots in the state. We must be ever watchful of these pests and make every effort to stop them before they become a major problem. Clean out your bins, the ledges and between the cracks of the boards. Refuse gathers in these places and provide an excellent breeding place for weevil and kindred pests. After these places have been thoroughly cleaned they should be painted with a dormant oil. Use a good fumigant on your stored grain, read and follow the directions furnished by the manufacturer, and if he advises the use of a gas mask, use it.

A. F. NELSON, Sec'y Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, was presented, and said: There is a serious lack of young men in this business of ours. Each of you

should take it upon yourself to encourage not only your sons, but other young men in your communities to become active. It is only in this way that our efforts will be perpetuated.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. JACOBS announced this would be an open forum for the discussion of Taxes, Audits and Records.

JOHN SORENSON, Sioux Falls, discussed federal income taxes, both the old and the new schedules and explained the changes which have taken place during the past year, as affecting the company and the individual.

JOHN FROSTAD, Aberdeen, in discussing income tax exemptions stated that farmers' cooperatives to be exempt must meet the following requirements: Association must be owned and patronized by producers of agricultural products; it must not do more business with non-members than with members; interest on stock must be limited to 8% or the maximum rate allowed by state law; that members and non-members be treated alike; association must have permanent patronage records; purchasing ass'ns must not do more than 15% of their business with persons who are neither members nor producers. Mr. Frostad explained each of these sections, using as his authority the report of the income tax conference held in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23, 1941.

FRANK L. POLLARD, Watertown, discussed Patronage Dividends, saying in part: A number of years ago, the U. S. Treasury and the courts ruled that patronage dividends or rebates were not in fact "dividends" but were actually additions to sales prices or a reduction of purchase prices to your members or members and non-members. In accordance with such rulings and decisions, and others given later on, your company is entitled to exclude from gross income only that part of amounts returned to members as patronage dividends which does not represent profit made on business with non-members. This is true unless your company pays patronage rebates to or credits them to an account for all patrons.

Some of the cooperative elevators in this state have declared, set up, paid or credit their patronage dividends by a percentage of the sales dollars of fuel and other merchandise sold and sales dollars of grain purchased. Some have computed the earnings on each kind of grain purchased or merchandise sold and paid dividends on the bushels or quantities in accordance with the profits realized on each grain or commodity. Others, especially those doing only a small amount of sideline business, compute and pay their patronage dividends on the basis of bushels purchased from members regardless of the kind of grain.

To the best of my knowledge, each of these plans have been accepted by the Treasury Dept. in the computation of allowable patronage dividends for income tax purposes. However, the department does require the allocation of such dividends or rebates to be equitable between members or members and non-members, depending upon the type and character of your organization. That the same be paid or else definitely credited to special accounts for the unpaid dividends or rebates. In arriving at the balance of income on profits available for distribution to the members, it is necessary to deduct expenses from the gross profits on grains and commodities, also the true dividends paid. Such dividends usually being referred to as "interest on stock." However, in accordance with recent rulings, the federal income taxes paid by your company are not to be deducted from gross income in determining profits available for rebate.

Each of the three speakers were called upon to answer specific questions put to them by the delegates.

H. O. PUTNAM, Northwest Crop Improve-

ment Ass'n, Minneapolis, read a paper on Fewer and Better Wheat Varieties, which appears elsewhere in this number. Mr. Putnam also explained the barley requirements of distillers and brewers and discussed spring wheat, smutty, musty, sick and heat or bin burned wheat; the blight and ergot in durum; weevil in grain.

TOM G. DYER, Des Moines, Ia., in his usual dynamic manner explained the part selling will play in the defense program. He urged that the elevator men promote the greater production of food not only for ourselves but for our allies, stating this would be a great factor in our ultimate victory, that actually the dealer is doing the farmer and the community a favor when he helps him make up his mind to buy that which is best for his stock. He is performing a patriotic duty because it means more beef, pork, poultry, eggs, etc. Mr. Dyer made it plain that it is also the duty of the dealer to tell their customers in plain English the facts about the balanced rations which they offer, and that it is their duty to keep the farmer properly informed so that he may obtain maximum production.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

LEE BRIGHT, songmaster, led the audience in singing patriotic and other popular songs.

JOE BOTTUM, JR., State Tax Commissioner, briefly reviewed the work of his office, and the effort that was being made to keep the taxes as low as possible. He expressed appreciation for the close cooperation given his office by the grain elevator operators of the state.

JAMES A. COLE, Reg. Director, CCC, Minneapolis, read a paper on the Handling of Grain Under the Loan Program.

PRES. JACOBS expressed great pleasure for the increase in membership of the ass'n during the past year, but was of the opinion a greater effort should be made for a still greater increase and asked that each member



W. J. Jacobs, Faulkton; S. D., Re-elected pres. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D.

bring in at least one new member. In speaking of the conditions with which the country and trade will be confronted during the war period he said: You know as well as I do that following the war there will be a period of readjustment. Make good use of the time right now to build and maintain a sound financial structure. Reduce your accounts receivable, pay up your debts, and make every endeavor to build up your reserve funds to carry you through the trying times ahead. The boards of directors should take a greater interest in the financial condition of the elevator.

ALFRED A. JOHNSON, AAA, Huron, thanked the South Dakota grain trade for its cooperation in the disposition of the last crop.

MR. NELSON: In Minnesota we have five regional associations which cooperate closely with the state ass'n. For some time each of these ass'ns have been endeavoring to promote the regular broadcasting of the markets.

WALTER GREEN, Lakefield, Minn.—The grain dealers of our section of the state are vitally interested in having the markets broadcast. It is a great help in our business. These broadcasts are now available and can be continued, but each elevator must pay a small annual fee to maintain the service. Mr. Green explained the \$12.00 assessment which is being made for this service.

E. J. OYAN, Baltic: We get a great deal of good out of these broadcasts. This is a real service and we use it every hour. I hope that every elevator will take part in the program to keep the broadcasts. The fee is not large when compared to the value received.

A motion was made and carried that the broadcasting program, the collection of a \$12.00 annual fee from each elevator, be endorsed by the ass'n. It was understood the fee would be reduced as the number participating increased.

J. J. MURPHY, Chairman, S. D. Public Utilities Commission, reviewed the work of his commission and outlined what it is doing to increase its service to the grain trade of the state.

J. O. O'CONNELL, sec'y N. W. Shippers Advisory Board, Minneapolis, discussing the Importance of Efficient Utilization of Railroad Equipment in the National Emergency, gave the history of the Board and briefly outlined the work and accomplishments of the Committee to Acquire and Disseminate Information on the Handling and Storing of Grain, under

the leadership of E. J. Grimes, President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Referring to the coming peak transportation load Mr. O'Connell said: We are now building a new, great and necessary defense industry which did not exist during the first World War. All our facilities are being more than doubled, and now we are at war. The great bulk of this great war load will be carried by the railroads. Many thousands of cars can be added to our available supply much faster than all the car builders can produce them, if those we now have are used to the maximum of their efficiency, and they must be so used.

The fact must be understood now by all shippers, receivers and railroads alike, and in the shortest time, that no freight car can be permitted to stay under load one hour longer than is absolutely necessary; that no freight car, no matter what commodity it may be called upon to carry, can be permitted to carry less than a maximum load, and that no railroad or shipper can be permitted to delay unnecessarily the handling or movement of a single car, whether loaded or empty, because there is a peak load approaching more rapidly than is now generally realized, and that peak will have to be met. The transportation supply must be kept above the rapidly rising volume of demands which are now and which will be placed upon it.

Freight cars were built to move, yet it has been estimated, that in actual use, they move only 10% of the time. It is possible to bring this figure up to 20%, which would double our freight car supply. This is a necessary goal. I believe great strides can be made toward it, if the methods employed in so successfully handling our difficult grain crop this year, are applied to a maximum, individually and collectively throughout the country by the shippers, receivers and railroads.

Thursday Morning Session

The general business and final session was preceded by a meeting of the directors.

SECY CLIF C. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, read his report to the directors. The following is taken from the report:

Secretary Anderson's Report

Financial: The Association is pleased to report an increase in income which has made it possible that its activities be broadened and increased services rendered throughout the year.

Memberships: During the course of this fiscal

year our membership rolls show an increase of 18 members over the previous period. It is particularly gratifying to note that many independent elevator men are taking an interest in the work of this organization and are associating themselves with it.

Year Book: The 1942 Directory is one of the most accurate we have put out. The records of the Public Utilities Commission were checked in order to obtain correct listings of firms that did not reply with information. There will naturally be a few locations where changes have since occurred or where the full information could not be obtained in advance of the publication date.

Legislative: The Association was represented at our State Capital during the Legislative Session. We feel that it performed a valuable service by making available to the legislators, authentic information on all bills which affected the grain trade in any way. We feel that this is one of the most important services which we can render, and one which is benefiting all of the elevators of this state, as it has for many years past.

Bulletins: More frequent and comprehensive bulletins were issued. Furthermore, it is the hope of the Secretary to increase the material available to the elevators through this medium. It will be our aim to follow closely all topics and subjects of interest.

Switching Charges: 1941 saw the apparent end of the dispute on the absorption of switching charges at Minneapolis and Duluth, by railroad carriers. This Association was one of many similar organizations which joined in the original protest for such action.

Secretary: In the interest of the industry as a whole, your Secretary has participated to the best of his ability in any activity associated with the elevators' problems.

Among other things our office has attempted to serve as a medium for the handling of loan information, applications for approval, warehousemen's bonds, and other details in connection with the Government Loan Program.

We have tried to give prompt and efficient service to each individual elevator where we could be of assistance in any way. Our insurance program has been enlarged in the interest of meeting the needs of our elevators. 1941 has been a year of achievement and our officers look forward to another year with the Association rendering increased benefits to the elevators of South Dakota.

PRES. JACOBS called the general session to order immediately following the directors' meeting.

W. J. A. SCHOPPE, Putney, read the following resolutions which were accepted:

Resolutions Adopted at Sioux Falls

Save the Grasshopper Bait Spreaders

WHEREAS the communities of this state have been urged to scrap grasshopper bait spreaders in order to supply scrap metal for national defense;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Association support the protests already made by other bodies not to scrap these spreaders, but to retain them for the far more useful protective purpose in the production of food vital for winning the war.

Removal of Government Corn

BE IT RESOLVED that the Association protest the removal of government owned corn from country elevator storage in preference to the more temporary type of bin storage, since many country warehousemen have at great expense enlarged their facilities to accommodate said government grain, and further that such improvements and additions were made at the request of government agencies who a short time ago were faced with a critical shortage of storage space.

Completion of 1940 Storage Payments

BE IT RESOLVED THAT this Association urge the Commodity Credit Corporation to take the necessary steps to complete their records and make payments promptly so that payments can be made in full to operators, to enable them to close their books, so that they can make a complete and final accounting of their commodity items.

National Defense

BE IT RESOLVED that the Farmers' Elevator Association of S. D., in convention assembled, pledge the full and unreserved cooperation and support of its constituents in the interests of the defense of the United States of America; and be it further

RESOLVED that its officers be instructed to devote their energies at any time and in any way that they may deem worth, to this purpose.

Other resolutions: appreciation and thanks to the local Chamber of Commerce, the hotels, grain commission and supply firms, coal companies, and all others contributing to the success of the convention; an expression of condolence in the death of Director Andrew Nelson.

PETER NELSON, Coleman, was elected to

1902

1941

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

*NON-ASSESSABLE Policies Covering
FIRE and WINDSTORM Risks on*

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John Barton, Treasurer,
..... Sioux Falls, S. D.
E. H. Moreland, Secretary,
..... Luverne, Minn.
W. E. Norelius, Asst. Sec.,
..... Luverne, Minn.
J. E. Greig, Estherville, Iowa
W. V. Willey, Sibley, Iowa
J. E. Betts, Mitchell, S. D.
B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn.
N. B. Fitzgerald, Mankato, Minn.
O. F. Johnson, Bigelow, Minn.
E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

Grain Elevators and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Grain and Merchandise Inventories

Residences

Mercantile Properties

● MORE than a million dollars in savings returned to policyholders since 1902. Current Dividend return is 40%.

● DEPENDABLE protection—assets are over nine times maximum fire losses in any one year.

For full information write

E. H. Moreland, Secretary

TRI-STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Luverne, Minn.

succeed his deceased father as director; Otto Tiede, Parkston, was re-elected a director.

Other officers elected were W. J. Jacobs, pres.; C. A. Woods, first vice-pres.; S. S. Judy, Forrestburg, second vice-pres.; Henry Hinrichs, Claremont, treas.; Clif C. Anderson, sec'y.

Before sounding the final gavel on the convention Pres. Jacobs again warned of the difficult times ahead, and asked that all do their utmost to prosecute the war effort.

Adjourned to meet in Aberdeen in 1942.

Entertainment at Sioux Falls

In the preparation of the program careful thought was also given to the entertainment of the visitors. The visiting ladies were entertained at luncheon, and the men found great enjoyment at the Smorgasbord and the entertainment which followed Wednesday night. Then they were joined by their ladies and danced until the wee-sma hours.

Sioux Falls Convention Notes

Len Jacobson exhibited a Clipper Cleaner.

Cuthbert Co. exhibited seed and grain testing equipment.

H. N. Stall and F. J. Anco were the other elevator contractors present.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was represented by Red Madole and L. J. Brugman.

Tom Ibberson of T. E. Ibberson Co. still insists there are 31 days in November.

Fred Douglass, with Superior Separator Co., used the air to get him to and from the convention.

Joe Hartung, Hartung Const. Co., kept friends all cut up with the pocket knives he gave out.

The grain exhibit of A. J. Larsen, Hallet & Carey Co., proved one of the most interesting at the convention.

H. O. Putnam, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, had an exhibit showing samples of seed-borne diseases.

Ed Miller and H. V. Walser represented Hart-Carter Co. and demonstrated the Carter Disc Cleaner with a portable outfit.

P. L. Brown represented the Mill Mutuals, Otto Nelson the Tri-State Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., and Robt. Buck, Grain Dealers Mutual.

All sessions of the convention as well as the smorgasbord and dance were held in the Hotel Cataract. Its sister hotel, the Carpenter, got the overflow.

Sig Fangen and Emil Fredrickson, representing Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., handed out automatic pencils, and kept their cameras busy on their customers and friends.

Ed Mueller and Roy Rhode, with R. R. Howell Co., exhibited a Shafter moisture tester, a Moist-O-Meter and Calumet Cups. The over-size pencil they passed out was a welcome gift.

Al Wiedenman and A. B. Olson, Stenson Twine Co., kept open house. L. E. Marquardt was talking IHC Binder Twine for Stenson Bros. Lindsey Bros. had a twine exhibit in the lobby.

Only 8 states are scheduled to hold regular legislative sessions in 1942. These are Kentucky, convening Jan. 6; Louisiana, May 11; Mississippi, Jan. 6; New Jersey, Jan. 13; New York, Jan. 7; Rhode Island, Jan. 6; South Carolina, Jan. 13; and Virginia, Jan. 14. However, with the country at war, numerous special sessions are expected to be held to facilitate state co-operation with the federal government in the national emergency. Illinois has already issued such a call. California has signified intent of holding a special session. Rumors of special sessions have been heard in Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri and New Mexico. Efforts are expected to be made to eliminate state trade barriers associated with transportation.

Grain Dealers Continue Without a Railroad

Undaunted by loss of their railroad, grain dealers in 13 South Dakota towns have organized a trucking service to haul their grain to a rail shipping point and to bring in the sidelines they handle.

The railroad they lost is the 103-mile Conde and Akaska branch of the Minneapolis & St. Louis. The M. & St. L. ended a four-year battle by winning permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its unprofitable line. Service was discontinued last year.

Communities left without benefit of rail service are Adelaide, Brentford, Mellette, Northville, Chelsea, Cresbard, Wecota, Norbeck, Onaka, Tolstoy, Hoven, Lowry and Akaska.

Fate is often kind to fighters. Led by the grain dealers, residents along the line organized the Dakota Transfer Co., with capital stock of \$100,000 to which South Dakota's railroad commission granted permission to haul grain, coal and lumber between points on the abandoned line and Conde, Aberdeen and Stratford.

The new company built a 20,000-bu. receiving and shipping elevator at Aberdeen, designed solely to receive grain from trucks and transfer it to box cars of the M. & St. L. R. R. The structure is 28 ft. wide, 82 ft. long, and 70 ft. high, and has 12 bins and a 30 ton truck scale. Each shipper's grain is kept in his bin until he accumulates a carload so as to maintain its identity.

The Transfer Co. employs trucks to haul grain, coal and lumber and continue service to the 13 towns. The M. & St. L. railroad favored the new arrangement by absorbing the trucking charges. It published rates between Minneapolis and its former stations on the same basis as when those points were receiving rail service. Everett Bittner is agent in charge of the elevator.

The new arrangement has gained favor and instead of closing their doors, the elevator operators have actually undertaken expansion programs. George Thiel, manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, Brentford, writes:

Our town has been without a railroad for about nine months. So far the new arrangement for shipping grain has worked very satisfactorily. The Dakota Transfer Co. has been co-operating with the M. & St. L. railroad which runs within 12 miles of our town; the railroad paying the trucking line a percentage of its rate for delivering grain, and we elevator operators enjoy the same rate we had before abandonment of the rail line. In addition we get better service because the Dakota Transfer Co. hires local truckers which brings money back into the community.

All our grain is shipped thru Conde. We handle fully as much as we have in the past, and are able to pay just as good prices as elevators in towns favored with rail service. Confident of the future, we have built an 80x50 ft. annex to our main elevator, and both the elevator and the annex were filled to capacity within a week after completion.

Our only drawback is that we have no coal rate. We must ship our coal into Mellette, then hire it trucked 8 miles to our bins at \$1 per ton. This increases the cost of our coal 50¢ per ton, but we are able to deliver from 60% to 70% of the coal direct to the farm and get a 25¢ per ton delivery charge, which partially offsets the increased cost. Of course, our profit is shorter, because we must meet competition.

Mellette was not affected as were other communities along the abandoned line. The Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. manager at Mellette writes: "Mellette was served by two railroads, the M. & St. L. and the C. M. St. P. & P. We had elevators on both lines. When the M. & St. L. abandoned its line, we sold our M. & St. L. elevator and continued operations in our elevator on the C. M. St. P. & P."

Out near the end of the abandoned line, where service was first discontinued, is Hoven. This is one of the most distant points reached by the new combination trucking-rail service. J. J. Brucher, manager of the Hoven Equity Exchange, writes:

We have not had a railroad for about a year. The elevators along the line organized the Da-

kota Transfer Co. and built an elevator at Aberdeen, 80 miles from here, thru which to load grain into cars. The R. & B. Transportation Co., Aberdeen, handles the trucking with its own equipment and with leased trucks. The elevators receive a special rate via rail from Aberdeen to Minneapolis and the difference between the special rate and the old all-rail rate pays for the trucking from stations from five to 110 miles from Aberdeen. This rate applies only to elevators on the abandoned line, and all grain handled on it must be loaded thru the elevator. (Apparently direct hauling of grain from farms to the elevator in Aberdeen for shipment on the special rate is not permitted.—Ed.)

We do not anticipate any less volume of business than we had when we had the rails, but we do not yet have a satisfactory rate on coal. It costs us \$1 per ton to truck coal from Lebanon, on the C. & N. W., 12 miles south.

Evidence of how satisfactory the new arrangement is for Manager Brucher is expressed in the fact that the Hoven Equity Exchange has "built a 15,000-bu. storage bin," adapting the shape so that it can later be turned into coal bins and a warehouse should it be no longer needed for wheat. Brucher's competition also has confidence in the future, railroad or no railroad, for he reports that the "Charles Mack Elevator has also built a 20,000-bu. annex."

C.C.C. Ready to Ship Out Corn from Country Elevators

Duke Swanson, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, has informed members that with regard to corn stored for the C.C.C. the attitude of the C.C.C., as indicated by Mr. MacArthur, has been entirely changed; and elevator operators "may expect to ship all of the corn stored for Commodity Credit, when we cannot say. It is useless now to ask for the help of county committee or to call us and ask us to intercede with the state committee to save the corn stored. Up until this time we were successful in getting some measure of relief and in a goodly number of cases, with the help of the county committees, we were able to get steel bin corn shipped instead of corn from elevators.

"NOW, ALL ELEVATOR CORN IS TO BE SHIPPED, in addition to millions of bushels of the steel bin corn. When you get shipping orders, Commodity Credit will no doubt inform you the date on which storage charges will cease and it's up to you to get your corn shipped before that date.

"We are being told again how much we shall receive for the work of unloading the steel bins, weighing the corn, dumping it, running it thru the elevators and into cars for Commodity Credit. County Committees have received their instructions and they are allowed 2½¢ for this operation with the admonition that if the elevators will not handle this job for 2½¢ per bushel, the County Committees are to hire their own trucks and employ the use of portable elevators, etc., in getting the cars loaded and shipped.

"Our advice is to accept the 2½¢ and do the work, but at the same time protest that we are being dictated to."

SAUL SAUSON, Detroit, Mich., has taken out patent No. 2,242,329 on a means for de-icing hangar door tracks. The means consists of circulating a heated anti-freeze solution thru a pipe, which constitutes the rail on which the hangar doors hang. There is an idea for the grain elevator operators who have trouble getting driveway doors open on a frosty morning. We practice restraint. You note no subtle cracks about a good alarm clock being almost as effective.

POSSIBLY this is an appropriate time to mention that the U. S. Patent office has published as No. 2,242,399, a fire extinguishing system evolved by Rudolf Durth, Babelsberg, near Berlin, Germany. The device is a means for dispensing carbon dioxide snow under self-created pressure exceeding 60.88 lbs. per square inch. Solid carbon dioxide is allowed to melt and vaporize to develop the pressure, then venting produces the "snow" which puts out the fire.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Tuckerman, Ark.—The Tuckerman Elvtr. Drainage Co., successors to Tuckerman Elvtr. Warehouse Co., will build a rice elevator and warehouse across the street from its present elevator and warehouse. The new structures will have a capacity of about 65,000 bus., and will be strictly modern, equipped with latest seed cleaning machinery. The company specializes in high grade seed rice. Construction will start in the next few months.—H. D. Dilday, manager.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Girl board markers have filled the vacancies created when office boys and men board markers left for war in such large numbers at James Richardson & Sons and the Gillespie Grain Co.

Fort William, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board recently, acting as administrator on behalf of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has defined the maximum price of flaxseed grown in Western Canada during the basic period Sept. 15 to Oct. 11 at \$1.64 per bushel, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. At points east of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum price of flaxseed grown in eastern or western Canada will be \$1.64 a bushel plus the usual freight and handling charges from Ft. William-Port Arthur to the point of delivery.

Calgary, Alta.—The following four major points were embodied in the program approved by resolution at the close of the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool held here recently: Parity prices for all agricultural products. An international wheat agreement allotting to each wheat exporting nation its fair share of the world market and the fixing of a minimum price for wheat. A planned land use soil conservation policy, with introduction of necessary soil conservation payments to make the policy effective. A plan of crop insurance based on the principle that the individual farm must pay its own crop loss with the state paying administration costs.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Merchants Exchange membership has remained firm, about 90 percent of those engaged in the grain trade having retained their membership in the organization in spite of the disruptions of the last year, due to an almost total blacking out of the regular export channels, Captain J. H. Cates, retiring president of the exchange, declared in his address at the recent annual meeting. By reason of the arrangements with the Grain Exchange and the Merchants Exchange, both groups have been able to preserve their organizations and functions intact, ready for the resumption of the export trade business on its former large scale at any time, Capt. Cates stated. Harry R. Plommer, general manager of the Canadian Coleries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., has been named president of the Exchange for 1942 by the new board of directors. A. B. Graham is vice-president. Four representatives of the grain trade are members of the new board in addition to President R. M. Bryan of the Vancouver Grain Exchange.

ILLINOIS

Sycamore, Ill.—We have sold our yards and are retiring from business except collecting accounts.—Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co.

Wing, Ill.—Homer Gibb, manager of the Kohler Bros. elevator, was taken to Mennonite Hospital, Bloomington, Dec. 1. He was taken ill Nov. 31.

Princeton, Ill.—Princeton Elvtr. & Coal Co. has a new Fairbanks Truck Scale with capacity to weigh 25 tons, a full visible beam, and a 9x20 ft. concrete deck.

Trenton, Ill.—Clifford Bray has succeeded Henry Saathoff as manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange Elevator, the latter resigning his position after several years' service.

Sangamon (Decatur p. o.), Ill.—Augustus Veech, 66, who for many years operated the Oakley Grain Elevator, died at his home in Oakley Township Dec. 8. He had been ill for about 12 years.

Armington, Ill.—J. B. Owens, manager of Hittle Grain Co., submitted to a major operation in a Chicago hospital Dec. 6, thru which it is hoped to prolong his life for six months to a year. Mr. Owens is ill of cancer.

Neponset, Ill.—Neponset Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co., managed by R. M. Gunning, is using a new 20-ton Soweigh Truck Scale recently installed. The scale has a direct-reading type registering beam, and a 9x24 ft. scale deck.

Princeton, Ill.—The E. W. Hopkins Grain Co. has built a 14x24 ft. frame addition to its office where it is building hog houses and feeders and brooder houses. This addition will be converted into a merchandise display room in the future, says Phil Hopkins.

Gibson City, Ill.—The building addition to the Central Soya Co.'s soybean processing plant has been completed and the office of the company now is housed in the new structure. The enlargement makes it possible to expand the chemical research department as well as to provide room for two new expellers.—P. J. P.

Brimfield, Ill.—Charles Stewart, formerly assistant manager, is now manager of the Brimfield Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding C. B. Kornmeyer whose resignation took effect Dec. 1. Mr. Kornmeyer and Lloyd Capron are operating the elevator at Cramer which they purchased recently along with an elevator at Farmington.

Peoria, Ill.—Quinn Cassell, associated with Allied Mills, Inc., for the past 26 years, serving as sales manager, died unexpectedly the night of Dec. 5 following a stroke suffered a few hours before. Mr. Cassell was prominent in business circles with a large number of friends to whom news of his death comes as a distinct shock.

Etna, Ill.—H. F. Lowe, owner of the F. M. Lowe elevator, and A. P. Owens, living near Mattoon, were slightly injured about 5 o'clock Nov. 28 when a hoist at the Lowe grain elevator broke and a chain struck them. Mr. Lowe received a cut on his hand; Mr. Owens suffered a cut on his head. Both received emergency treatment at Memorial Hospital and were taken to their homes.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Galesburg Soy Products Co. was temporarily out of operation recently while considerable overhauling of machinery and equipment was in progress in preparation for the new soybean crop run. After continuous operation thruout the year, it is customary before the start of the new season, to get the plant into proper running order, Max Albert of the Galesburg Soy Products Co., stated.

Cissna Park, Ill.—William Weidner, manager of the Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. elevator for the last nine years, has resigned from the position and will engage in the grain business for himself. Mr. Weidner will erect steel bins to house the grain he buys and will install a scale, dump and trucks to handle the business. An office will be constructed at the site chosen for operation. Mr. Weidner will truck-in his grain and ship only by truck.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Board of Trade will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 24 and Dec. 31.

Voting Dec. 19 by Board of Trade directors on an amendment to Rule 351, authorizing the Board to fix weighing and custodian charges resulted in favor of the amendment by a vote of 352 to 60. Voting on a change in Rule 69 for retirement of employees on a pension of not to exceed \$1,200 annually after age 65 years, carried by a vote of 306 to 33.

A Board of Trade membership last week sold for \$150, exactly half the price paid for one the preceding Saturday, and the lowest price in more than 60 years. Members attribute the decline directly to war emergency restrictions placed on trading in farm commodities recently which they say practically has driven buyers out of the futures markets.

The directors of the Board of Trade have posted for ballot Jan. 6 an amendment to the rules governing membership in the Board of Trade clearing house to become effective Jan. 1, 1943, as to present members, and on passage as to new members. To comply with the new rule several large corporations and partnerships will be required to have additional memberships in the Board of Trade. It is provided that an individual may be a member of the Clearing House. A corporation may be a member of the Clearing House for the purpose of clearing its own trades exclusively if two of its officers are members of the Association and have registered their memberships for the use of the Corporation with the approval of the Clearing House Committee under the provisions of Rule 226; a corporation may be a member of the Clearing House and clear trades for others if four of its officers are members of the Association and have registered their memberships for the use of the corporation with the approval of the Clearing House Committee under the provisions of Rule 226; a partnership may be a member of the Clearing House when its Board of Trade members are proportionate to the number of general partners. To clear trades a co-operative must have 2 officers as members of the Board of Trade.



John P. Lynn, 72, a member of the Board of Trade since 1912, died Dec. 15 in Presbyterian Hospital.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants will hold its annual meeting and dinner at 6:30 p. m., Jan. 15 at the Union League Club.

Chas. E. Scarritt has discontinued operating his grain commission business under his own name and joined the firm of John E. Brennan & Co.

"Sabotage in Industry" is to be the main subject of discussion before the Jan. 6 meeting of the Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents in the Board of Trade Grill, according to Louis Ambler, Jr., superintendent of the Glidden Co., and president of the Chicago unit. "Many queer things have been happening in all industries and it behooves everyone to become increasingly on the alert," he says, in particularly urging everyone in the grain handling and processing industry to attend this important session.

INDIANA

Goodland, Ind.—The Siebenthal Feed Service has remodeled its building and is now ready for custom feed grinding and mixing.

Coatsville, Ind.—The Coatsville Elvtr. & Feed Co. has completed a new roof between the old elevator and the three new grain bins.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Bluffton Milling Co. has opened up a hatchery in its building on North Main St. Magnus Gross, manager of the business, will be assisted in the hatchery by Harley Willour.

Union City, Ind.—Charles L. Northlane, 72, president of the Pierce Elvtr. Co., which operates elevators here and at Harrisville, died Dec. 8 in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis, after several years of illness. He had been seriously ill for five weeks. Mr. Northlane was a member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and took an active interest in the affairs of that organization for many years. He was connected in an official capacity with the Indiana Life Insurance Co. and was prominent in civic and business circles locally.

IOWA

Kesley, Ia.—The Kesley Elevator has been sold to August Brinkman who took possession Nov. 1.



Merry Xmas

and a

Happy
New Year

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGATE
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jewell, Ia.—The Jewell Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed construction of an enclosure for stock that is stored in the open.

Rawleigh, Ia.—A new 20-ton, 34-ft. concrete deck scale was installed here for the Quaker Oats Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

McPaul, Ia.—Theodore Schooley has been confined to his home because of illness, unable to attend to his duties at the Good Grain Co. elevator.

Colfax, Ia.—We have installed a new leg belt with new Calumet Cups, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.—Ralph Agar, Denniston & Part-ridge Co.

Ladora, Ia.—The Ladora Grain & Feed Co. has been organized, to buy, sell and ship all kinds of grain, seeds and live stock feeds. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Holland, Ia.—The 80,000-bu. grain storage warehouse built as an addition to the Holland Grain Elevator, operated by Raymond Belz, has been completed.

Bussey, Ia.—The hollow tile feed and produce store owned by John Eveland of Beacon was damaged by fire Nov. 23. Defective wiring started the blaze.

Villisca, Ia.—I have recently installed a 25-ton, 43x9-ft. concrete deck scale and model H weightograph; also 140 ft. new elevator belting equipped with Nu Hy 6x10 buckets.—F. S. Pierson.

Avoca, Ia.—Santa Claus was prevailed upon by H. F. Doyle, manager of the Farmers Grain, Feed & Fuel Co., to spend the entire day at the mill Dec. 20, greeting youngsters and distributing candy.

Ruthven, Ia.—Ruthven Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized, changing from a stock company to a co-operative concern, the change effective Jan. 1, 1942. Fred Grange is manager of the elevator.

Victor, Ia.—It's a boy! Born Dec. 13 to Mrs. Don L. Yeisley, in St. Luke's Hospital, Cedar Rapids. Don, who runs the Yeisley Elevator here, hasn't been around much lately. He is reported proud as any dad.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an office building, 24x18 ft., with full basement, on the north side of its plant. Ruben Rolands is manager of the elevator.—"Art" Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Plymouth, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator entertained at its annual oyster dinner Dec. 6 at the school house. A program of entertainment was presented, C. A. Molsberry, manager of the elevator, sponsoring the day's activities.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—J. A. Marshall, manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator since 1933, has resigned his position, to become effective Jan. 1. He and Mrs. Marshall will leave for Battle Creek, Ia., Feb. 1 where they will engage in farming.

Sloan, Ia.—The Farmers Cereal Co., Inc., has been organized; to buy and sell grain, live-stock, farm implements, farm products, coal and lumber. Capital stock: \$42,500. Incorporators: Gust Lofshult, pres.; A. J. Ernst, vice pres.; R. E. Lee, sec'y, and Alfred Johnson, treas.

Armstrong, Ia.—Extensive repairs and alterations have been completed for the Quaker Oats Co. A new driveway has been built and the Ibberson Co. installed a new 20-ton, 34-ft. receiving scale with a concrete deck. The annex and both the grain elevators were covered with galvanized iron. A large new office was built adjacent to the present scale.

Altoona, Ia.—We have bought a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9-ft. deck, which will be installed soon. We contemplate construction of a new office or moving the present office closer to the elevator, which latter has a capacity for 35,000 bus. of grain since construction of an annex last summer.—R. H. Burget, agt. Des Moines Elvtr. Co.

Primghar, Ia.—A new 30-ton, 40-ft. concrete deck Soweigh Scale was installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the Willey & Greig Co.

Shelby, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo have completed the remodeling and repairs at their plant, the work done by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The elevator proper was covered with galvanized iron and a large office and warehouse were constructed. A 30-ton scale with concrete deck was installed.

Alleman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n entertained nearly 300 persons in the Alleman school gymnasium the evening of Dec. 8 for which occasion an interesting program had been arranged. Guy Williams, educational director of the Consumers Co-op. Ass'n, gave a short talk, followed by illustrating slides. The rest of the evening was passed socially and dancing during which refreshments were served.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The many friends of C. E. Carpenter, who for several years traveled Iowa for the Cedar Rapids Grain Co., will be pleased to learn that on Nov. 18 he was united in marriage to Miss Lena Alice Parmley at Newcastle, Wyo. The bride and groom will make their home at Rapid City, S. D., where Mr. Carpenter has made his home in recent years. Good luck, "Carp," from the boys.—A. G. T.

Independence, Ia.—The Independence Produce Co. has repaired and remodeled the old I. C. freight depot and adjoining elevator it purchased recently, and plans to enter the feed business. A stock and poultry feed mixing plant will be established there, the two buildings having been joined by construction of a building between them, all three combined into one unit. Within the near future equipment for the plant will be installed.

Ames, Ia.—Feb. 9 to 13 have been chosen as dates of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Show, at Iowa State College. Henry Stevens, Scranton, president of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n, expects a large attendance. As part of the 40th annual Farm and Home Week activities, exhibitors at the show will compete for the five trophies that are offered annually, one trophy awarded outright to this year's winner, and many ribbons and cash prizes to be awarded for the best exhibits in the various classes of corn and small grain.

Malcom, Ia.—The new grain elevator recently put in operation by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., built by the T. E. Ibberson Co., is divided into 18 bins, has two legs and is fitted with a unit for receiving ear corn as well as small grain. A Barnard & Leas revolving type corn cleaner and a Western Corn Sheller were installed and a cleaner on the work floor along with a hopper scale. In the top of the elevator a Richardson Automatic Scale was placed. A full basement extends under the elevator and a new driveway was constructed as well as a warehouse and fully equipped feed mill and seed unit. A fireproof brick office, 60 ft. square, divided into sales and office rooms, was provided, the group of buildings being constructed around this office building. Cob houses and gravity type dust houses were provided. In the feed mill installations of equipment include a Strong-Scott Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. motors; a scalper; a one-ton mixer; Jacobson corn grader and Winona Corn Cutter; an Ajax Oat Huller; and special Ibberson Type fittings thruout the whole plant. A special service bin for processing and servicing feeds was provided. The interior of the mill was painted with white enamel; the outside of the whole structure is sheathed with galvanized iron.

WILLIAM OLSON & CO.

Certified Public Accountant

Specialized in Auditing
Grain Elevator Companies

So. East National Bank B'dg., Chicago

Harlan, Ia.—An educational farmers', feeders' and breeders' meeting sponsored by the Harlan City Roller Mills was held at Poole's Hall the night of Dec. 11. Howard Thompson, Cedar Rapids, who has made an extensive study of ensiling and processing of corn, alfalfa, grains, etc., with corn sugar molasses spoke.

Webster City, Ia.—John Berogan, formerly manager of the Community Co-operative Elevator, was sentenced to not more than five years in the penitentiary at Fort Madison by Judge Fry Dec. 5 in the Hamilton County District Court. He had previously pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzlement by agent. Indictment against Berogan was returned in Hamilton County Sept. 8 charging him with embezzling \$735 of the Community Co-operative Elevator's money. Berogan, who has been living in Des Moines, will begin serving his sentence Jan. 5.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Milling Co. sponsored another of its meetings in the "Food for Defense" series Dec. 4 at the Hotel Kermore. There were more than one hundred farmers, feeders and feed manufacturers and dealers present. Fred Kerber, president of the company, spoke on using the proper feed in its proper place for maximum efficiency in the production of meat, more milk and eggs for national defense and aid of countries fighting the foes of democracy. M. F. Wells, feed technician of the Waterloo Mills Co., was a featured speaker. Short talks were made by George Rohwer, manager Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Paullina Ia.; Carroll Swanson, Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Lawrence D. Brennon, chairman, Palo Alto County A.A.A.

KANSAS

Delphos, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new overhead truck lift.

Waldron, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Rodney Wilson feed store Nov. 22.

Vandale (Haysville p.o.), Kan.—W. J. Stevens reported property damaged by high winds recently.

Washington, Kan.—L. M. May of McPherson replaces C. E. Foley as manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n elevator.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Goertz Feed Mill recently installed a new 70-h.p. electric motor in its feed grinding department.

Wichita, Kan.—Burglars entered the Consolidated Milling Co. plant recently, stealing a table radio, two flashlights, a safety razor and a supply of pencils from the office.

McCracken, Kan.—The farmers Union Elevator has taken out a Kansas State Warehouse license. It is the only McCracken elevator that has been open continuously thru the depression, it is stated.

Corning, Kan.—Lowell McKinsey of Soldier, employed by his father-in-law, R. W. Conner, in the latter's elevator here, was seriously injured recently when his left arm was caught in a portable sheller. Mr. McKinsey, who is left-handed, was putting dressing on the sheller belt when his arm was drawn over the roller and he was lifted three feet from the ground, then released. His arm was badly crushed and he was rushed to a Seneca hospital for treatment.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Fire at 2:30 a. m., Dec. 18 destroyed plant, stocks of raw and manufactured feeds, machinery and caused a total loss for the Ferncliffe Feed & Grain Co., 827 Logan street. The plant was a total wreck and loss was estimated at \$25,000 or more, including \$18,000 on stock and \$3,000 on machinery. Ray J. Schwab is sec'y-treas.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

McCords, Mich.—Fred Thomas, 74, feed mill operator, died recently as the result of injuries

sustained in an automobile accident near Lowell.

Howard City, Mich.—Debris from the fire that destroyed the Hammerslag & Tinkham bean elevator in November has been cleared away. Mr. Hammerslag during his recent visit here stated no plans have been made to rebuild.

Pittsford, Mich.—Fire starting in the Cecil Burkhart feed store early the morning of Dec. 9, destroyed the store, along with half a block of other buildings.

Rockford, Mich.—R. P. Dethmers, Grand Rapids, Mich., has purchased the feed and grist mill formerly operated by Harry Minion and, with his son, Owen, of Holland, Mich., will operate it as the Dethmers Feed & Grist Mill.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Minor Walton, 59, president of Minor Walton Bean Co., passed away at his home Dec. 10, after an illness of several months. Mr. Walton was engaged in the bean business in Chicago and Toledo before founding his firm here in 1926.

Bay City, Mich.—The claim of Hammerslag & Tinkham, Grand Rapids bean concern, to share in the warehouse receipts funds of the sale of storage beans of the bankrupt Consolidated Grain Co. by the Bay Trust Co., receiver, was rejected Dec. 10 by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle. His decision upheld the decision of Paul H. King, referee in bankruptcy. The court held that the Hammerslag & Tinkham contract, purchasing 4,267 bags of beans from the grain company, did not amount to a warehouse receipt. Instead, it said, it was an agency contract. King's decision was appealed by the Grand Rapids concern.

MINNESOTA

Backus, Minn.—The Backus Feed & Gas Co. was opened recently by Ora Hillyer.

Twin Valley, Minn.—Stephen Albertson is now manager of the Twin Valley Grain Co.

Stewartville, Minn.—Martin A. Johnson, 66, operator of a local feed mill, died unexpectedly at his home Dec. 15.

Traverse, Minn.—Howard Gelling, formerly of Turton, S. D., has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Villard, Minn.—The Villard Elvtr. Co. is installing a feed grinder and mixer at its elevator and making extensive improvements at the plant.

McIntosh, Minn.—E. A. Anderson, formerly of Bruce, S. D., was appointed manager of the McIntosh Farmers Elevator, succeeding Otto Erickson.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has installed a 30-ton 40 ft. deck Soweigh Scale, fitted with a Strong-Scott Telescope-type Dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—A new wholesale firm will open here soon, Nate Clare, formerly part owner of the Jackson Co., wholesale flour and feed concern, has announced. It will handle feed, flour and beverages.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—A new 30-ton, 34 ft. deck Soweigh Scale was installed in the driveway at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and a Superior Cleaner has been installed in the plant by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Wanamingo, Minn.—A Western Sheller and conveying equipment were installed along with a leg for elevating ear corn to the top of the bin in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new corn handling plant, recently built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Tamarack, Minn.—Charles Pouti, manager of the Co-operative Feed Mill, has resigned to accept a position as manager of the Farmers' Co-op. Store in Onamia. Otto Schmehl will have charge of the mill until a new manager is selected.

OUR New Year's Message!
Time? — now — Place? —
here. Let's RESOLVE — as
never before — to meet the chal-
lenge of the hour. America! —
hope of the world. Its history!
— the path of the just. Its fight-
ing spirit — unbeatable and un-
afraid. We're proud of its
Flag! So let's pledge anew our
every effort and our allegiance
to the Stars and Stripes forever
— and to the Republic that
never retreats.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The steel tanks for the 200,000-bu. annex of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator are still in process of erection. Foundation delays and cold weather have slowed the work considerably. It had been expected to have had the annex completed by late November.

Skyberg, Minn.—John Reiners has purchased the Skyberg elevator from Cain & Iverson. He will handle a full line of coal and feeds of all kinds and will grind and do mixing of feeds. Mr. Reiners was formerly located at Medford and at present is district manager for the "Big Gains" feed products at West Union, Ia.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The remaining stock of wheat germ oil of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has been acquired by Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., and will be merchandised by them. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has discontinued manufacture of the product and Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., will assume its manufacture, it is announced. The latter firm will continue to serve feed manufacturers and feeders in the poultry husbandry, animal husbandry and allied agricultural fields. An Agricultural Products Division has been established at 1032 Baker Building. A. J. Pacini, who was a pioneer in the development of wheat germ oil as a source of vitamin E, and in its merchandising in the feed field, has been loaned by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. to Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., for the Agricultural Products Division and is in charge of the local office.

Green Valley, Minn.—Peavey Elevators new elevator and feed mill with warehouses, recently constructed here by the T. E. Ibberson Co. to replace structures recently burned, are well equipped units connected with a large driveway fitted with a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Telescope-type Dump. The 16-bin, 50,000-bu. grain elevator is equipped with a terminal 4 Cleaner and a 3,500-bu capacity leg. The feed mill is fitted with 13 bins and two legs, with a separate service driveway in which a scale and dump are installed. Service for ear corn and small grain is served mechanically to the feed mill from this driveway. A 50-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill is installed in the basement, and a Monarch Attrition Mill on the work floor. Other equipment includes a 1-ton Strong-Scott Mixer, mash reel, Jacobson Corn Grader and Winona Corn Cutter. A large office was built, having service to the elevator, feed mill and two warehouses.

Duluth, Minn.—Complying with the Commodity Exchange Act, directors of the Duluth Board of Trade have refused all trading privileges in the Duluth market to Walter T. Rice of Chicago for a period of 90 days, beginning Dec. 5, 1941.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Members of the Duluth Board of Trade will vote Dec. 29 on amending the flaxseed rule. Present rule provides for No. 2 flaxseed to be deliverable at a penalty equal to 2 per cent of the contract, shall be changed so that the No. 2 seed wherever grown shall be deliverable at 3½¢ under the contract price.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual election of the Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n will be held Jan. 6, 1942, to elect three directors to serve three years each, to fill the term expired by Geo. Barnum, Jr., G. H. Spencer and F. B. Mitchell. Present directors are Geo. Barnum, Jr., W. R. McCarthy, G. H. Spencer, H. W. Wilson, F. B. Mitchell, H. S. Newell.—F. G. C.

St. Paul, Minn.—Ole L. Olson of Buxton, N. D., was elected president of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n at its meeting in the Hotel Lowry. Victor H. Hanson of Herman, Minn., was elected vice-pres.; A. E. Kathan of Brady, Mont., sec'y-treas. M. W. Thatcher was reappointed general manager and M. A. Sauter, St. Paul, was reappointed assistant to the president.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. will build a feed mill addition to its present building and equip it with modern grinding and mixing machinery at an estimated cost of \$10,000. Under the tentative plan a 16x24x40 ft. structure will be added to the northeast corner of the present building to house all the grinding and mixing equipment in addition to providing extra bins.

Perham, Minn.—In addition to the warehouse recently completed for the International Elvtr. Co. adjacent to its old warehouse another is being built adjacent to its mill having a capacity of two carloads. The mill floor has been widened and two new one-ton mixers and a corn cracker and grader added to the plant's equipment. Additional leg service and facilities for serving the farmers direct without interference at the plant where feed for wholesale is manufactured is being provided. A Strong-Scott Premixer, scale and additional bins were installed in the mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Danube, Minn.—A 20-ton scale was installed in the driveway at the recently completed grain elevator and warehouse of the Pacific Grain Co. A 100-bu hopper scale is used for shipping purposes. A large office and sales room has been provided in the new elevator along with a heating plant in the office basement. The warehouse was constructed adjacent to the main elevator and the whole structure covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Four hundred men and women attended the 1941 informal meeting of northwest stockholders of General Mills, Inc., held recently at the Nicollet Hotel. Reports of continued progress and prosperity in the company's operations were given and complex problems created for General Mills by national and world conditions discussed. Profits in the current fiscal year will be about \$4,050,000, according to figures presented by officials. This is a drop from the \$5,250,000 of 1940-1, accounted for entirely by increase in federal taxes. These increased \$500,000, or 71 cents a share this year and are taking 31 per cent of operating earnings against 24 per cent last year.

MISSOURI

Plattsburg, Mo.—The old Mallen elevator is being wrecked and the lumber sold.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—John W. Edwards, 75, formerly a grain dealer here and at Hopkins, Mo., died, recently, at his home in Kansas City.—P.J.P.

Springfield, Mo.—The warehouse owned by Arthur Bennett was damaged by fire Dec. 8, caused by burning particles coming out of a clean out door in a brick chimney and communicating to sacked stock.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Miss Mary Louise Martin, daughter of C. R. Martin, general manager of the Quaker Oats Co., western division, and Mrs. Martin, and Allen B. Schreiber, Jr., son of the head of the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., will be married Jan. 3, at First Baptist Church.

Martinsburg, Mo.—C. T. Blackmore, manager of the Martinsburg Farmers Elvtr. Co., won \$50 award in the recently conducted M.F.A. "Wheel of Fortune" contest. The contest was divided into three sections, each group carrying a first award of \$50, the local company being in the third group classification.—P.J.P.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—The H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co. will build an addition on the east end of the mill property next spring, to be 60x40 ft. in size and extend over the dial of the new scale recently installed. H. H. Green has planned to build this fall but postponed the improvement until spring because of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary material.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. H. Toberman, head of the grain firm bearing his name, has been nominated to succeed Julius Mayer as president of the Merchants Exchange for 1942. Nomination is tantamount to an election, which will be Jan. 14. Other nominations were: C. H. Williamson, first vice-pres.; J. M. Adam, second vice-pres.; R. A. Leonhart and G. A. McCalpin, to serve during the ensuing year as new directors. Mr. Toberman has been a member of the Exchange since 1912.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

William Stoneman, Jr., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Directors of the Kansas City Clearing Co. will be chosen from the following: C. B. Dreyer, F. W. Lake, M. W. McGreevy, H. F. Spencer, T. A. O'Sullivan, R. E. Swenson, F. A. Theis, W. B. Young.

Henry Herbst, for the past 10 years traffic manager of the Blackwell (Okla.) Milling & Elvtr. Co. unit of the Midland Flour Milling Co., has been transferred to the company's main office staff, succeeding Roy C. Shoemaker, resigned.

Gunnard A. Johnson, present first vice-pres., and Frank B. Clay have been nominated as candidates for president of the Kansas City Board of Trade during 1942. Election will be held Jan. 6. Nominees for second vice-pres. are W. W. Fuller and E. E. Klecan. John Stark, present second vice-pres., automatically succeeds to first vice-pres. Six directors will be chosen from the following: R. J. Anderson, J. C. Brackett, J. K. Christopher, R. D. Crawford, Stanley G. Cronin, R. E. Larson, H. A. Merrill, L. S. Myers, J. P. Parks, Paul C. Trower, R. A. Wood, H. L. Robinson. Candidates for the arbitration com'te, five to be elected, are: B. H. Brown, L. J. Byrne, Jr., E. A. Hogan, C. S. Hopper, F. T. Kane, J. H. Martin, S. C. Masters, J. B. Mitchell, Dewey E. Walter, J. L. Young.

MONTANA

Richland, Mont.—Harold Anderson has resigned as manager of the International Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Sidney, Mont.—The lumber and equipment of the Burns Grain Co. elevator, which recently collapsed from pressure of stored grain, were sold at public auction Nov. 28.

Great Falls, Mont.—Articles of incorporation of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n have been amended to increase the capital stock of the ass'n from \$1,025,000 to \$10,025,000.

Billings, Mont.—The office of the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. was burglarized recently and eight checks were stolen, seven of which were blank and the eighth made out for \$24.75, but not indorsed. H. M. Frederlsy is manager of the elevator.

NEBRASKA

Pawnee City, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. has erected a 1,200-bu. corncrib at its elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co.'s 50,000-bu. annex has been completed, bringing its local storage capacity to 400,000 bus.

Peru, Neb.—Howard F. Stiles, formerly of the Robinson Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan., is new manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha, Neb.—Leo T. Murphy and Axel C. R. Swenson of Omaha are incorporators of the Elm Creek Alfalfa Mills, Inc.; paid up capital stock, \$10,000; authorized, \$100,000.

Omaha, Neb.—Opening of the new \$250,000 mill of the Ralston-Purina Co. at Twenty-fourth and Oak Sts., scheduled for Dec. 15, has been delayed until about Jan. 1 because of delay in getting materials, D. R. Arends, manager, stated.

Julian, Neb.—Ezra Bourke, formerly with Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. at Stella, Neb., has purchased the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, moving here from Stella Dec. 15.

Crawford, Neb.—Lou Hagemeister, owner of the Hagemeister Elevator, has become the partner of John Quirk in the Quirk & Hagemeister grain buying concern. The new company is not connected with the elevator operations, however, Mr. Hagemeister stated.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Dec. 2 turned down a proposal to sell the company's three elevators and retire from the grain business. The company operates elevators here and in Wyoming and Elberon. The latter house recently was rebuilt.

Kenesaw, Neb.—The former Whiteley Mill property was sold to Vernon Felker of Hastings at tax sale recently, bidding \$250 plus \$140 in back taxes. The mill was built during the first world war when wheat was selling at \$1.00 a bushel and there was an unlimited market for flour. It was equipped at a cost of more than \$20,000.

NEW ENGLAND

Fair Haven, Vt.—The Elmore Grain & Feed Co. store was destroyed by fire Nov. 24.

Milford, N. H.—The Worthington Grain Co. has purchased the feed and lumber business operated by Charles F. Haseline and Albert Caldwell.

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken, N. J.—Tapioca Flour Mills, Inc., has been organized; capitalization, \$125,000, with \$5,000 subscribed by incorporators, William J. Waite, Rudolph Oppenheimer and Elias G. Willman.

Newark, N. J.—W. R. Cassell, vice-president of White Laboratories, Inc., widely known among feed manufacturers and distributors thruout the country, who has been at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., recovering from a major operation, was returned to his home Dec. 20, where he will spend several weeks recuperating before resuming his business activities.

Edgewater, N. J.—A tank used for storing hydrogen gas exploded Dec. 14 at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons plant, killing one workman, Archibald Sandford, 34, and injuring 40 other persons. Sandford was literally blown to pieces in a blast that was felt thruout the metropolitan area. The company, makers of linseed oil products, has defense orders for the gas manufactured as a by-product. The first floor of the two story building was destroyed and a company garage, 15 automobiles and a research laboratory of the Barrett Co., near by, also was wrecked. The blast apparently was accidental.

NEW YORK

Byron, N. Y.—The Byron Produce Corp. plant was totally destroyed by fire of unreported origin on Dec. 1.

Croton, N. Y.—John Sharp, 89, former operator of a grain and feed store here, died Nov. 23 at his home in Peekskill, N. Y.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is reported that the possibility of a 3,500,000-bu. elevator on the O. & W. development at East Cove is being considered. The capacity of the present state elevator is 1,000,000 bus.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An overheated electric hot plate in the laboratory on the top floor of the five story Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., mill caused a fire the night of Dec. 10, that was quickly extinguished, the loss estimated at about \$1,500.—G.E.T.

New York, N. Y.—The following have been elected to membership in the New York Produce Exchange: Michael Andrew Embiricos; George Henry Shaw, Jr., of Marble & Newman; James William Simmons, Dallas, Tex.; Henry William Graf; A. Schain.

Buffalo, N. Y.—12,966,773 bus. of grain now are afloat in Buffalo Harbor in about 40 winter storage boats. A few more grain cargoes still are to arrive before termination of the lake season. Last week's grain loadings from Buffalo via rail for export totaled 3,314,599 bus., near the peak for the season. Practically all of this was Canadian wheat; the exodus will make room for grain coming down the lake grain men reported. Elevators at this time hold 26,858,395 bus. and will end up "full", they said. Capacity is slightly more than 27,000,000 bus.—G.E.T.

South Dayton, N. Y.—Continuous blasts on the whistle of an Erie freight locomotive after 5 a. m. Dec. 10 summoned volunteer firemen to fight a fire in the Thorp & Mann feed mill and grain elevator near the railroad tracks. Fire fighting apparatus was summoned from Gowanda and Cherry Creek, and the flames were confined to the second floor of the mill. Water damage to stock on the first floor added to the loss, estimated at approximately \$10,000. Identity of the engineer who discovered the fire and awakened the sleeping residents with the screaming whistle is unknown, but he is credited with preventing a serious conflagration.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mayville, N. D.—Establishment of a corn market by the Farmers Union elevator has been accomplished.

Streeter, N. D.—The Streeter Elvtr. Co. has been enrolled as a new member in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Portland, N. D.—The Portland Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new boot tank, along with new pits and bottom spouting.

Hatton, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of two new boot tanks, complete new bottom spouting in the two elevators that it operates here. Roller bearing equipment will be put in the plant thruout.

Napoleon, N. D.—A new 20-ton scale with Strong-Scott Air Dump was installed in the driveway of the Peavy Elevators elevator. New spouting and leg equipment were installed in the elevator with a Strong-Scott Drive and motor equipment. The present warehouse was enlarged. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The last of five training schools to inform North Dakota crop loan inspectors, extension and AAA workers on identification of stored grain insects and control methods was held here Dec. 13. Fumigation procedures were demonstrated at all the sessions which were held also in Valley City, Bismarck, Dickinson and Minot. F. Gray Butcher, North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service entomologist and pathologist, was in charge of instruction. Preparations to meet the stored grain insect problem are being made in view of an expected serious situation this winter.

OHIO

Arcanum, O.—The John Smith Grain Co. has installed a new moisture tester at its elevator.

Verona, O.—The Verona Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire started from an explosion in the engine room the morning of Dec. 4. Cause of the explosion has not been determined. Local firemen unable to subdue the flames summoned aid from Greenville, Phillipsburg and Arcanum. The mill's office equipment was saved but all contents of the elevator including several thousand bushels of corn, 7,000 bus. of wheat, 4,000 bus. of oats, and 120 bbls. of flour were destroyed along with the structure and its machinery. The milling plant has been operated by Chas. Schwartz and son, Harry, since 1939. In the past two years they have added much new machinery, including a diesel engine which was in the basement where the explosion occurred. The loss is covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, O.—The following were elected as directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., at the annual election Dec. 18, to serve for three years: Fred J. Dorsel, Roger Drackett, H. H. Mueller, W. J. O'Connell, L. R. Rodenberg. The ten holdover directors are: Robert Lee Early, Fred B. Edmands, Wm. J. Fedders, Albert A. Heile, Elmer H. Heile, A. E. Lippelman, H. Trimble McCullough, Henry Nagel, Geo. A. Nieman, R. E. Rife. The election of officers for the Exchange will be held Dec. 30. The annual report submitted by Pres. Albert A. Heile at the meeting showed the Board operated on a profit basis during the year 1941, so that a surplus value of its stock is \$412.50; \$4,000 of the Board's surplus funds were invested in U. S. Defense Bonds during the year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Snohomish, Wash.—The Snohomish Feed Mills, Inc., has filed notice of voluntary dissolution.

Corvallis, Ore.—Martin C. Lally, 55, leading feed dealer, died in Seattle at the home of his brother.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—O. M. Barber has sold his feed store to C. Eagleson, and plans to retire from the feed business.

Portland, Ore.—Effective Dec. 17 the Portland Grain Exchange cash market will open daily at 11:15 a. m. and close at 11:30 a. m.; Saturdays, at 10 a. m. and the close at 10:15 a. m.

Salem, Ore.—The Feed Advisory Com'te of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting here Dec. 18 when discussion of general feed problems pertaining to the industry took place.

Portland, Ore.—The Pacific Northwest office of the Commodity Exchange Administration in charge of Harry Hollister, has been moved here from Seattle. C.E.A. has had its office in Seattle for many years.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Lewis County Feed Dealers Ass'n held a dinner and business meeting at St. Helen's Hotel the evening of Dec. 3. John Wilson of Seattle was a guest. George Thompson is president of the ass'n.

Portland, Ore.—William H. Ellis, for 22 years with Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has resigned and gone into business on his own account. He will handle insecticides, sprays, fertilizers, meat scraps, etc., and will add other lines in a short time.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Kahlotus, Wash.—Several farmers are building grain elevators this fall. Amiel Van Buren has his 20,000-bu. elevator well under way; Paul Werner has the concrete all set and lumber ready to build his 15,000-bu. elevator; Louis Wilder also is building a grain elevator.

Yakima, Wash.—Alexander Miller, 85, identified with the North Yakima Milling Co. since 1887, died in his sleep the night of Dec. 6 following a paralytic stroke suffered Dec. 2 followed by a second one Dec. 4. He served as a director and president of the North Yakima Milling Co. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1914, but the company continued to conduct an extensive grain business. In 1937 Mr. Miller was honored as Yakima's Citizen No. 1.

Ferndale, Wash.—A com'te of twelve men was named at the recent meeting held to work out plans for establishing a flax co-operative in Whatcom County. The men will solicit acreage and attempt to form a co-operative organization or company for the purpose of obtaining funds for a flax manufacturing plant. It is hoped to locate the plant here. Named on the com'te were: H. F. Wood, Kenneth Tawes, Route 3, and Percy Hood of Ferndale; John Beerlink, John Harkoff, Henry Shagren and R. A. Burns of Lynden; Clarence Cavender, Everson; E. B. Jacobson, Sumas; Tom Finsrud, Everson; George Moon, Laurel; Norman Maleng, Acme.

PENNSYLVANIA

Millersburg, Pa.—A feed mill owned by the Millersburg Milling Co. and operated by Ulsh & Bashore recently was slightly damaged by fire, probably of electrical origin.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Iroquois, S. D.—L. F. Soller, formerly of Colton, is manager of the Peavy Elevator, replacing F. F. Theophilus who recently moved to California.

Trent, S. D.—New spouting, a head drive and other equipment were installed at the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Sitka (Glenham p. o.), S. D.—Fred Miller has replaced Bob Smith as local agent for the Selby Equity Union Exchange. Mr. Smith is with the State Experimental College Division at Cottonwood, S. D.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Wheat seed clinics will be held in N. E. counties of South Dakota during January for the purpose of analyzing seed of hard red spring and durum.—H. O. Putnam of the N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Selby, S. D.—The Equity Shipping Ass'n handled \$34,000 of livestock during the month of November. Shipments of livestock are better than years since 1932, A. M. Hoven, manager of the Selby Equity Exchange reports.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co. has returned to a full 24-hour production of flour after more than a year's interruption following a fire which gutted the mill, Manager John Goodell said. Manufacturing of poultry feed has continued most of the year.—F.E.

Harrold, S. D.—A new 15,000-bu. storage annex was built for Geo. P. Sexauer & Son by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The whole structure was covered with galvanized iron. Cross spouting was used at the top and conveyors at the bottom for handling the grain to and from the elevator.

Waubay, S. D.—The new feed mill of the Pacific Grain Co., recently completed, is iron-clad, with 12 processing bins and leg equipment for processing grain into feeds and bulking it thru a special driveway. A Diamond Attrition Mill and Eureka Mixer were installed. A large storeroom and warehouse and office facilities have been provided, along with a special testing and scale room. A basement is beneath the whole structure. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Sturgis, S. D.—The new 25,000-bu. elevator for the McMahon Co., contract for which was given the T. E. Ibberson Co., sets on a slab foundation with a basement under the building and all of the buildings covered with galvanized iron. This will be the company's second elevator here. It will have 14 bins and one leg. There is a combination arrangement for the manufacture of feeds as well as the receiving and retailing of grain. A large office has been provided and a driveway fitted with the necessary air dumps and scale.

SOUTHEAST

Ruleville, Miss.—Wilson's Feed & Seed Store, operated by A. K. Wilson, opened for business Dec. 8.

Williston, S. C.—The Farmers' Milling Co., owned by Cecil Folk, and Vernon E. Merchant, has begun operations.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—T. E. Snell, since selling his blending plant, the Snell Milling Co., to Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, has resigned his position as sales manager for the Colonial Milling Co.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Jack Hamilton, inducted into the army service about a year ago, received his discharge recently and returned to his position with the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.

Sherman, Tex.—Harold Atwood of Armstrong, Ia., has accepted a position with the Quaker Oats Co. here, and will enter on his new duties Jan. 1. He will have charge of their plants as electrical maintenance man.

WISCONSIN

Plain, Wis.—Bettinger & Liegel have installed a new feed mill.

Madison, Wis.—The Hoffman Feed Co. is erecting a warehouse and grain bins.—H.C.B.

Eleva, Wis.—The Olson Feed Mill has installed a new feed grinder. James Berg is manager of the mill.

Cornell, Wis.—Otto Albrecht has retired from farming and will devote all of his time to managing the Farmers Elevator here.

Juneau, Wis.—The cash register in the office of the George Illig Flour Mill was robbed Dec. 9 of \$8, but \$100 in cash was overlooked.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—Henry A. Johnson, 82, thru whom was founded the Wisconsin grain and warehouse commission in 1905, died Dec. 9 at his home.—H.C.B.

Waukesha, Wis.—Louis Beck, 83, operator of Beck's mill located two miles north of here, collapsed and died of a heart attack while at work at his mill Nov. 11.

Superior, Wis.—The new Farmers Union Grain Elevator is now in full operation and receiving grain daily. The house is of 4,500,000 bus capacity and now has about 500,000 bus in bins.—F.G.C.

Augusta, Wis.—Chris Gregersen has sold the Augusta Flour & Feed Co. to Roy Schfchik, Fred Smith and Jack Justesen. The new operators were connected formerly with the Eau Claire Seed & Feed Co.

Hilbert, Wis.—Simon Schwabenlander of the Hilbert Elevator recently held a farmers' meeting when a representative of the Murphy Products Co. gave a talk. The latter part of the evening was passed socially.

Superior, Wis.—The Central Co-operative wholesale 60,000-bu. iron-clad elevator is a cribbed structure having 17 bins, 2 legs; a Hart Carter Cleaner will be installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Hartland, Wis.—John Beech-Audley, 78, who operated a grain elevator here with his father for many years, retiring about 25 years ago and moving to Waukesha, died at his home there Dec. 3. He had been ill for three months with a heart ailment.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1, 1942, to stockholders of record Jan. 15, 1942. A preferred dividend of 30 cents a share likewise will be payable same dates.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Grain shipments by lake from Milwaukee during 1941 totaled 4,077,000 bus. as compared with 2,222,000 in 1940, according to Harry Plumb, sec'y of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. A total of 1,634,000 bus. of grain were received by lake carrier during the year, against 1,446,000 last year.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fire of undetermined origin starting in a dust collector at the Kurth Malting Co. elevator caused a heavy loss Dec. 10. The smoldering fire was brot under control after several hours and company workmen joined shovel squads of firemen in sifting 15 tons of water soaked grain out of the elevator.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Wisconsin Malting Co.'s expansion program, launched several months ago, is nearing completion. Brick and concrete additions to the plant will provide additional malting facilities. One of the additions is a steeping and germinating unit. Herbert Jungman, an officer of the company, stated the building program is scheduled for completion by February, if materials continue to arrive. The Hamann Const. Co. has the contract.

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Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

War risk marine insurance rates have been jumped 100 to 400 per cent.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 29 at the Nicollet Hotel.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 42,754 cars during the week ending Dec. 6, against 35,465 during the like week of 1940, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in November at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 2,920 cars, compared with 2,325 cars in the like month last year. No congestion or delay to traffic exists at any of these ports, due to the co-operation of steamship lines, port authorities, exporters and shippers.

Washington, D. C.—The Board of Investigation and Research, created under authority of the Transportation Act of 1940 to investigate transportation facilities by rail, highway and water, has issued a written request to interested governmental, shipper, carrier and trade organizations for suggestions.

Washington, D. C.—A petition for a 10-per cent increase in freight and passenger rates was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 13 by the railroads, to produce the \$356,525,000 additional revenue needed to pay wage increases authorized by the President and his mediation board. No increase is asked on demurrage charges. No immediate decision is expected.

Obviously it would not be making the best use of what we have, if transportation which is now in balance with production should be thrown out of balance by denying it needed material and assigning so much to the production of other things that, when produced, they cannot be transported * * *. On Oct. 1, 1941, the railways owned 1,675,630 freight cars. The railway industry feels it should be allowed enough material * * * to increase the freight car ownership to 1,800,000 cars by Oct. 1, 1942. * * * Work on the new car and locomotive programs is being delayed by shortage of material.—Ralph Budd, pres. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.

Export bills of lading are to be discontinued by the railroads during the war. The thru export B/L requires the railroad to hold the traffic in cars at the port without assessment of demurrage until the vessel arrives. This system has resulted in tying up badly needed freight cars at ports. When freight is moved on a domestic B/L marked "for export" the shipment is given ten days free time at the port before demurrage begins but after ten days have elapsed the shipper will be required to take possession of the goods or in the alternative pay a very high demurrage fee, considered high enough to force the goods out of cars and into port storage.

Reasonableness of rates on corn and grits from Chicago, Indianapolis and Kankakee to Battle Creek, Mich., was the subject of a hearing at Chicago beginning Dec. 10 by Examiner M. L. Konigsberg in No. 28682, Chicago Board of Trade vs. Grand Trunk Western. J. S. Brown complained that Chicago shippers paid 11½¢ on grits and cereal corn to the Ralston and the Kellogg plants at Battle Creek, against the 7¢ rate from Kankakee. Freeman Bradford said the same for the Indianapolis Board of Trade. E. L. Whitney of the N. Y. C. said the 7¢ rate was justified by the higher rates into Kankakee; and that the Battle Creek concerns, if not granted the rate would truck the corn or grits to Battle Creek, or move their factory to Kankakee.

Class I railroads installed 72,440 new freight cars in service in the first eleven months of 1941, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. Of the total number 39,205 were box cars.

Ruling on Barge-Rail Rates

Reconsidering I. & S. 4718 the Interstate Commerce Commission has found proposed restriction of reshipping or proportional rail rates on grain and products from Chicago and other grain rate-break points to eastern destinations, so they will not apply on ex-barge traffic, to be just and reasonable. Such rates on ex-barge traffic have been found legally applicable in the past where the policing provisions of the governing tariffs were strictly complied with.

To give the U. S. District Court of Chicago sufficient time for a full judicial consideration of injunction pleas, the Commission Dec. 18 granted a 30 day postponement from Dec. 22 of its orders to the rail carriers to make effective their revised tariff rules excluding barge-arrived grain from reshipping or proportional rate privileges. Petitions for injunction to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads had been filed earlier at Chicago by the group of waterfront elevator operators and by the Federal Barge Lines.

In view of the court proceedings and at the direction of the commission counsel for the Mechling Barge Line on Dec. 18 withdrew petition filed late last week for a reconsideration of the findings and orders. Withdrawal was without prejudice to refile or the making of a new plea after the federal court at Chicago acts.

The Wheat Sales Program of the CCC

Washington, D. C.—The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced the general outline of its wheat sales program, but has not covered the details of mechanics in making sales. While it has announced that it will sell the 1939 and 1940 stocks at prices not less than 15¢ above the loan rate at the point of storage grain dealers are asking many questions.

The Washington office of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n comments on probable details, the comment being based upon discussions recently between the government and trade.

It is expected, says the National Ass'n, that all prices will be predicated upon the sale of warehouse receipts in-store; sales for shipment (f.o.b.) will probably be made at a premium 1½¢ over the in-store price, to cover additional expense incident to shipping and loading. It is expected that buyers will deal directly with warehousemen, not with CCC; it is believed that the warehouseman will have the privilege of bidding for his own receipts.

Quality delivery requirements, it is believed, will follow the terms of the uniform storage contract, and the most recent interpretations as to protein. Here it is believed that the country warehouseman will deliver protein of the weighted average of CCC stocks in store; that delivery from terminal warehouses will be within one-half of one per cent of the protein called for on the receipt or other papers. It is expected that the CCC will change its recent interpretation which required that the one-half per cent be interpreted as one-quarter up and one-quarter down, and accept the interpretation wherein the one-half per cent is a definite tolerance.

It is probable that all wheat sales by CCC will be upon the basis of No. 2 hard winter wheat, at Chicago; that wheat of other grades and proteins and in other locations will be offered at the relative relationship established under the 1941 wheat loan program. The present price offer will be maintained until Dec. 31, 1941, after which prices will be set on the middle and last days of each month, with CCC

reserving the right to withdraw offers, or to decline sale of specific wheat in any specific location. The sales policy does not pertain to wheat sold by CCC under the Lease-Lend Act.

Washington News

Under the 1940 loan program the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreements with about 700 banks or lending agencies and about 3,500 warehouses, these 4,200 accounts requiring 600,000 warehouse receipts.

The Minneapolis office of the C.C.C. has been authorized to extend one month, until Feb. 1, 1942, the time for acceptance of both farm stored and warehouse stored loans on wheat, flaxseed, barley and farm stored rye.

The bill to modify penalty and other provisions of the wheat quota marketing law was passed by the Senate. An amendment by Senator Taft permits growers to use excess wheat for feed or seed. The bill went to conference Dec. 12.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, told the house agriculture committee Dec. 18, that he was considering possible steps to meet hardship cases arising from his recent order fixing ceilings on fats and oils. Members had criticized the order as being retroactive and confiscatory.

Removal of all restriction on acreage or production of wheat, corn, cotton and peanuts was urged by Chairman Fulmer of the House Committee on Agriculture in a wire to Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard. Wickard stated he was strongly opposed to removal of A.A.A. restrictions on cotton and wheat acreages.

Henderson, who was pushed up several weeks ago, was pushed down Dec. 20; and now as ordered by the President and directed by S.P.A.B. all industrial branches, covering manufacture of automobiles, washing machines and similar non-military items, were placed under direct supervision of Director General William Knudsen and Associate Director Sidney Hillman. Reason given by officials for removing control of the branches from Civilian Supply Director Leon Henderson and Purchases Director Douglas C. MacKeachie was that the two divisions were "bottlenecks" in the program to convert civilian industries to war production.

Calendars Received

The General Electric Co.'s wall calendar is in black, setting off strikingly the leading 12 applications of electricity.

Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.'s calendar has a large etching in black and white depicting the "Stump Speaking" that was in vogue when that firm began business in 1852.

Jack Brennan has the figures on his calendar big enough so the farmer hauling grain to the elevator can read them from his truck on the driveway wall.

The Columbian Rope Co. reproduces on its wall calendar Chas. Robert Patterson's oil painting of the good ship "Seminole," which was launched at Mystic, Conn., in 1865 for the California trade.

A file of Navajo Indians riding a dim trail thru the brilliantly painted cliffs of the desert "Going to the Sun" as rendered by the artist Gerard Curtis, appropriately ornaments the beautiful wall calendar of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Henry Simon, Ltd, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, England, has sent its friends in other countries its customary daily wall or desk calendar, giving famous quotations from famous authors for each of the 365 days in 1942. The calendar is appreciated particularly this year because of the international recognition of the war-time difficulties under which it must have been prepared and posted.

Field Seeds

New York, N. Y.—Carl Giessler has closed his seed store and removed to Mentor, O.

Pittsford, Mich.—Cecil Burkhardt's seed store burned Dec. 8, causing a loss of \$10,000 on merchandise.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual state seed show will be held Jan. 19 to 24 at the University Farm School.

Springfield, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held Jan. 6 at the Leland Hotel.

Storm Lake, Ia.—L. J. Ryan of Omaha has succeeded Wm. Stout as manager of the Henry Field seed store.

Bowling Green, Ky.—A. C. McFarland of the McFarland Seed & Feed Co. died Nov. 27 of a heart attack, aged 64 years.

Portland, Ore.—Frank A. Braeger, for 20 years engaged in the seed business with his brother, Wm. H. Braeger, died Nov. 30.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—The H. & B. Seed Co. has purchased the building and equipment of the Keenan Cash Produce Co. to add to its facilities for hybrid corn.

Yazoo City, Miss.—The branch of the Pace Seed & Supply Co., Cleveland, Miss., managed here by E. H. Garner, has been taken over by him and will be operated as the Garner Seed Co.

Oelwein, Ia.—The DeKalb Seed Corn Co., will erect a processing plant south of Oelwein on highway No. 150. The buildings when completed will consist of an office, a warehouse, 60x200 ft., processing building, 32x60 ft. and 60 ft. high, and a drying building, 80x150 ft.

Portage, Wis.—More than 60 attended the annual meeting Dec. 12 of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Rauff. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. J. Borst; vice-pres., Reginald Comstock; sec'y-treas., J. W. Jung; directors, E. J. DeBroux, R. H. Lang and Henry Michels.

LaFayette, Ind.—Under the revised state seed law effective Jan. 1 sale of seed is prohibited if it contains any primary noxious weed seeds, more than one-half of one per cent by weight of secondary noxious weed seeds, and more than three per cent of all weed seeds. This provision applies to farmers and dealers alike. Samples of seed will continue to be tested for Indiana citizens free at the Purdue seed laboratory. A teacupful of clover and grass seeds

and at least a pint of soybeans or seeds of similar size should be submitted, suggests D. M. Doty, acting state seed commissioner, who urges that samples be submitted at once to avoid the usual spring rush.

Georgia Seedsmen Meet

The Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga., Dec. 3, with the largest attendance in its history.

Pres. R. E. L. Snelson reviewed the activities of the past year.

H. G. HASTINGS' report for the legislative committee was followed by a discussion of the new Georgia seed law.

DR. C. R. CLARK, state chemist, offered tentative rules and regulations to make effective the new law, giving copies to each one present and asking that suggestions be made after careful study.

Other speakers were Miss Ercell Fuller, state seed analyst, Dr. John R. Shuhan of the University of Georgia on hybrid seed corn tests, T. R. Breedlove of the state A.A.A., Dr. N. L. Skold, Dr. S. E. Sell, Dr. U. R. Gore and Dr. H. P. Stuckey.

Officers of last year were re-elected: R. E. L. Snelson, Savannah, pres.; H. L. Cofer, Athens, vice-pres.; Frank Everett, Atlanta, sec'y-treas.

The banquet was given at 8 p.m., with W. Hill Hosch as principal speaker, Toastmaster Stuart Simpson presenting Pres. Snelson with a handsome traveling bag in appreciation of his services.

Hybrid Varieties in Texas

By J. S. ROGERS and C. H. McDOWELL,
Texas Agr. Exp. Station

Texas hybrid seed corn, produced by the use of inbred strains which were developed from Texas open-pollinated varieties, is now available for planting in Texas and neighboring states. The development of this hybrid seed corn adapted to Texas condition has been a long and time-consuming process, and represents the result of 15 years of work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. In order that these newly developed hybrids might be compared with both commercial varieties and commercial out-of-state hybrids, they were included in the variety tests at several of the stations this year.

The best Texas hybrids gave very promising results, being among the leading varieties at each station and consistently yielding more than the average for the standard varieties. Texas Hybrids No. 12, No. 8, and No. 6 are definitely superior to any of the commercial open-pollinated varieties. Likewise, altho several of the out-of-state hybrids gave increases in yield over the average for the standard varieties, the best Texas hybrids outyielded even the best of these. Figures on ear worm damage show that open-pollinated varieties are more resistant to damage than either group of hybrids, altho the Texas hybrids on the whole are more resistant than out-of-state hybrids.

From this year's results Texas Hybrids No. 12, No. 8, and No. 6 are recommended for general planting over the state. By the use of these best Texas hybrids farmers may expect to increase their corn yields by approximately 20 per cent. Consequently, farmers are encouraged to use their best land for planting this Texas hybrid seed corn, as a 20 per cent increase in yield on land of high productivity will amount to a much larger increase in yield per acre than a 20 per cent increase on land of low productivity.

Test Soybean Seed for Germination

By R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College

While few tests have been made on 1941 beans, germination has ranged from 40 to 95 per cent. This means that growers should have their seed tested and probably a moisture test made.

Farmers should not assume, however, that beans which might have a good germination test at this time will come thru the winter in good shape. Weather conditions may change the situation before spring.

If the beans test less than 75 per cent germination, it might be well to make plans to obtain other seed for planting. Generally, beans kept in a dry place will probably be safe for seed purposes if they contain no more than 25 per cent moisture at the time of harvesting.

Soybean seeds withstand much lower temperatures than corn or sorghums at any given moisture content. Beans with a moisture content of 25 per cent will stand as much cold as corn with a moisture content of 14 per cent, according to tests conducted by Wayne A. Robins, assistant analyst at the seed laboratory.

In experiments last year soybeans were gathered from eight varieties each week from Sept. 20 to Oct. 25. Germination tests were made on each collection. In each instance, some of the seeds were submitted to temperatures of 20 degrees; others at 20 degrees below zero. When the moisture content was 32 per cent or

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Production of Leading Seed Crops in the United States, 1935-1941

Reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in thousands of lbs. (i.e., 000 omitted)

Year	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Alsike Clover	Sweet Clover	Lespedeza	Timothy	Kentucky Bluegrass ¹	Orchard Grass ²	Redtop ³	Sudan Grass	Meadow Fescue ⁴	White Clover	Crimson Clover
1920.....	23,226	96,528	23,796	27,450	2,486	112,558	7,700	2,030	6,000	28,000	1,750	1,300	300
1925.....	62,274	51,318	16,932	60,372	3,023	85,460	7,490	2,030	6,000	28,000	1,750	1,300	300
1930.....	72,918	60,618	19,872	45,942	5,586	75,009	10,850	3,010	7,500	51,684	1,000	1,200	500
1935.....	60,252	50,880	19,068	41,934	60,510	191,106	37,800	3,710	9,750	74,568	900	300	1,500
1936.....	53,268	45,408	26,496	46,200	38,364	41,706	21,000	1,750	6,750	30,778	400	500	1,000
1937.....	58,860	30,528	13,038	49,020	112,655	113,818	77,000	3,850	19,500	59,240	325	300	1,500
1938.....	62,040	114,294	24,180	62,046	205,700	57,974	18,200	2,030	15,750	54,684	150	250	2,800
1939.....	89,292	107,886	19,158	85,056	145,371	63,801	21,000	4,200	15,750	78,906	600	660	3,500
1940.....	89,394	122,658	23,724	59,178	139,790	55,800	46,900	4,438	12,600	52,290	1,400	1,086	5,625
1941.....	61,026	91,512	19,620	49,638	169,251	54,850	37,800	5,432	13,750	91,453	750	1,727	7,310

¹Rough cured seed. ²Thresher-run seed. ³Clean seed.

below, the seed suffered very little if any damage by submission to the lower temperature and the viability was in no way affected when the moisture content was 18 to 20 per cent.

These tests were conducted with relatively small amounts of seeds, and might not hold true where large bins are concerned. It would indicate, however, that such seed could be safely stored in a dry bin.

Reducing Number of Varieties Helps All Concerned

During the summer of 1941 samples representing 18,000 fields of wheat were collected and sown for testing. Of these, 13,420 samples survived the hazards of the season, and were actually examined and classified by professional plant breeders or cerealists. 11.2% of the total samples tested were found to consist of mixtures of varieties, compared with 14.6% of mixtures last year, and 33.7% in 1931. It will be observed, therefore, that a substantial improvement has taken place since 1931, but as the map shows there are still large areas where there are high percentages of mixtures in the wheat crops, and so where, of course, there is still considerable room for improvement.

From all this it can be assumed, we suggest, that the work of the "Crop Testing Plan" during the past 11 years has certainly brought about a definite improvement in the trueness-to-variety, hence in the quality, of the wheat crops of the prairie provinces.

The improvement has been brought about, first by means of finding out the names of those farmers who actually were growing "mixtures," and then by the agents of the elevator companies, associated with the "Crop Testing Plan" making better seed, usually registered or certified, available to these particular farmers.

In 1931 the "Crop Testing Plan" found that the farmers of the West desired to grow, and were actually growing, 22 different wheat varieties, whereas this year they only desired to grow 10 varieties, i.e. Reward, Garnet, Marquis, Thatcher, Red Bobs, Apex, Regent, Ceres, Renown and Canus.

In 1931 there were found in the "mixtures" no less than a total of 27 different varieties. Slight traces of all these old-fashioned varieties are still found mixed with the growing wheat crops, demonstrating how extremely difficult it is to get rid of the last trace of a variety, even though it may be undesirable, once the variety is introduced into an area. It must be said, however, that whereas in 1931 these out-of-date poor quality and low-yielding varieties appeared in considerable volume, that only small traces of them are now being found. To be noted, too, is the most interesting fact that the percentage of crops that are true-to-variety to a high standard of excellence, or which classify as A's, has more than doubled over the whole West from the 21% in 1931 to 45% in 1941.

In Alberta the favorite varieties are Red Bobs and Marquis, with Thatcher beginning to make considerable headway, whereas Garnet and Reward are gradually declining in use. In Saskatchewan Thatcher, Regent, Renown and Apex are the favorite varieties with Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet and Marquis declining in use. In Manitoba Renown, Thatcher, Regent and

Apex are the favorite varieties, with all other varieties gradually declining.

The largest number of out-of-date and old-fashioned wheat varieties are found in Alberta, a somewhat smaller number in Saskatchewan and a still smaller number in Manitoba.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Japanese Trading Licensed

The Federal Reserve Bank has issued general license No. 77 under executive order No. 8389, relating to transactions in foreign exchange, providing:

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any person engaged, prior to Dec. 7, 1941, in the production, marketing or distribution of food products within the continental United States and who is a national of Japan to engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of their business of producing, marketing or distributing food within the continental United States, provided, however, that this general license shall not authorize:

(a) Any transaction which could not be effected without a license if such person were not a national of any blocked country.

(b) Total payments, transfers or withdrawals from blocked accounts of any such person during any one week in excess of the average weekly payments from such account during the six months period immediately preceding the date of this license, or

(c) Any transaction by or on behalf of nationals of Japan who were not generally licensed nationals under General License No. 68 prior to Dec. 7.

(2) Any person engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall not engage in any transaction pursuant to this general license which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such person within the continental United States.

(3) Any bank effecting any payment, transfer or withdrawal pursuant to this general license shall satisfy itself that such payment, transfer or withdrawal is being made pursuant to the terms and conditions of this general license.

(4) Where any blocked account in a bank is debited in excess of \$500 per calendar month pursuant to this general license, such bank shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a report for such calendar month setting forth the details of the transactions in such account during the calendar month.

The Salt Producers Ass'n had a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission Dec. 22 on the order to cease fixing prices of or regulating the production of salt.

Japanese Agriculture

Japan's agriculture is overcrowded. One-half the population is engaged in agriculture, but the farms are pitifully small, 34% of the 5,575,000 farm families cultivating less than 1.2 acres per family, 34.2% from 1.2 to 2.4 acres, 21.5% 2.4 to 4.9 acres and only 10% more than 4.9 acres.

Manchuria, on the other hand, has millions of acres untouched. Only 41 million of its 102 million acres of cultivable land is under cultivation. Most of the Manchurian farms are 2 to 54 acres in size. In 1940 Manchuria produced 140,984,000 bus of soybeans, of great importance to Japan, where soybeans are a staple food and a source of feed for animals. Japan produces only 30% of its consumption of soybeans, the remainder is imported from Manchuria.

Information on Japan's imports have been suppressed since March, during which month the United States exported to Japan 960,000 bus. wheat and 4,159 lbs. rolled oats. During the calendar year 1940 the United States exported to Japan 6 bus. of corn, and no wheat, barley, oats or rye.

The United States imported from Japan in August 4,965 lbs. milled or clean rice and 4,250 lbs. broken rice, rice meal or polish. During the calendar year 1940 the United States imported from Japan 1,237,380 lbs. uncleaned or brown rice, 294,149 lbs. cleaned or milled rice; 561,512 lbs. broken rice and 254,722 lbs. milled, including broken rice and screenings.

Rise in Cost of Grain Storage

"Last year we asked a contractor what he would charge to add 300,000 bus. of wheat storage, and he gave us a price of about \$55,000," writes a mill president. "He was here today and said that he would now have to have \$85,000 for the same job.

"One of our neighbors is asking for bids on a storage plant, and I understand that their best figure is something like 80 per cent more than what they paid ten years ago."—*The Hook-Up*.

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Modern Field Seed Cleaning Plant

The active interest being taken by country elevator men of all sections in the cleaning and preparation of seed grain for their farmer patrons is most encouraging. Not only are they installing modern equipment for cleaning of seed grain but for making tests for germination and thereby interesting farmers in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of grain that will command a premium instead of a discount.

The illustration herewith shows a new modern seed cleaning and storage unit built adjacent to the warehouse that the Hofler Seed Co. operates at Nora Springs, Floyd county, Ia. Mr. Hofler has conducted a seed business in this town for a number of years and his son is now in the business with him.

This 15,000 bus storage elevator has 11 bins and is specially designed and built for the processing of field seeds. The cross workflow and the whole structure is cribbed construction braced and fitted for handling seeds without the slightest mixture.

A full basement was provided under the whole plant, including the driveway. The operating floors are covered with maple flooring. A Superior Cleaner, a Forsberg Gravity Machine and other machines of this nature, are used in the processing of seeds.

A 30 ton receiving scale in the completely enclosed driveway has a 34 foot deck. A Kewanee overhead type dump expedites the unloading of heavy trucks that pass through this driveway. Concrete retaining walls were provided giving access to and from the driveway.

The main leg in the plant is fitted with a Strong-Scott head drive and Fairbanks motors. The cross type workflow provides ample space for handling products from the various machines.

A large steel boot tank was installed for protection against water.

A large dust house independent of this building is provided to take care of the waste.



Modern Field Seed Cleaning Plant at Nora Springs, Ia.

The large warehouses shown in the illustration in addition to an extra large warehouse having twenty carload capacity, are used for storing seeds.

The office is built into the end of the large warehouse and is fully fitted with up-to-date equipment for testing seed.

The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed special type doors. They are of a special height and a type that enables the owners to operate these doors easily.

The whole structure is covered with galvanized iron and presents an attractive appearance.

City, president of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn. E. L. Betton showed the film "The Story of Wheat," just released by Knowledge Builders.

Practically every branch of the wheat industry was represented at the meeting, including J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Seed and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Penalty Payments, since the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, O., has issued a temporary injunction forbidding county and state A.A.A. commitmen to collect or remit wheat penalties, one farm editor urges should be postponed until a final decision is available, altho such final decision is "evidently some distance in the future."

Lack of co-ordination between bureaucracies again leads to criticism of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. David G. Wing, president of the American Soybean Ass'n, has asked Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to reconcile requests for increased soybean production with a call by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. for bids on vegetable shortening made from cottonseed oil only. Wing points out that the shortening industry consumes more than 54% of the soybean oil produced.

Imports of Field Seeds

Imports of agricultural seeds during November and during the 5 months ending Nov. 30, compared with like periods a year ago, are reported by the U.S.D.A. as follows, in pounds:

	November 1941		July 1 to Nov. 30 1941	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Alfalfa	1,498,900	175,800	2,188,800	217,000
Barley	.....	.....	.....	80,000
Bean, Mung	.....	91,300	905,900	976,600
Bentgrass	.....	.....	100	16,500
Bluegrass, Can.	.....	.....	200	2,200
Brome, smth.	688,400	607,800	1,894,000	1,002,800
Chickpea	.....	400	.....	400
Clover, red	.....	.....	1,600	200
Clover, subter.	100	200	19,400	6,300
Clover, suckling	.....	2,200	2,100	7,400
Clover, white	79,400	12,600	177,400	22,700
Dogtail, crested	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Fescue, Chew	93,800	5,900	559,000	719,400
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	41,200	.....
Fescue, other than Chewings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass, Bahia	2,400	2,000	4,500	5,200
Grass, carpet	1,900	16,000	19,900	31,000
Grass, Dallis	35,600	2,200	500,700	95,100
Grass, Guinea	15,400	100	17,600	100
Grass, molasses	200	1,800	6,600	1,800
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	4,500	37,200
Grass, Rhodes	25,300	.....	86,500	53,200
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	.....	2,100
Kudzu	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Lupine	70,500	137,100	234,900	236,800
Mixtures, clover	2,200	.....	13,400	.....
Mixtures, grass	9,000	.....	15,600	9,100
Oat	1,200	409,400	321,200	750,000
Rape, winter	.....	.....	.....	240,000
Rye	.....	83,700	.....	83,900
Ryegrass, per.	118,900	.....	139,300	17,200
Ryegrass, other than perennial	16,800	900	31,700	900
Soybean	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Sweetclover	274,800	100	275,200	322,300
Timothy	300	.....	300	.....
Vetch, hairy	.....	.....	.....	27,000
Wheat	.....	16,600	6,400	26,300
Wheatgrass, crested	71,800	170,700	191,800	413,800
Wheatgrass, slender	.....	4,000	.....	6,900
Total	3,007,900	1,773,100	7,726,400	5,503,400

Wheat Improvement Meeting at Manhattan, Kan.

A meeting of the Committee on Wheat Varieties in Kansas was held recently at the Wareham Hotel, Manhattan, Kan.

C. C. CUNNINGHAM of El Dorado, pres. of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, told of the federal wheat grades, and of house concurrent resolution No. 12, passed by the 1941 state legislature, which urged the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, to make a study and revision of federal standards for wheat to the end that farmers be paid for their wheat more nearly on a basis of true value and quality. Also taking part in the discussion were R. H. Black, in charge, grain standards research, grain and seed division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Erland Carlsson, chief inspector, and E. L. Betton, first assistant, Kansas inspection department.

Dr. John H. Parker, director, Kansas Wheat Improvement association, reported on the two cent premium plan for Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq wheat from inspected and approved fields.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, led a discussion on "Turkey Wheat Made Kansas Wheat Reputation, Will Inferior Varieties Destroy this Reputation?"

"Boycott or Discount Plan for Chiefkan and Red Chief," two varieties of poor baking quality, were discussed by Jess B. Smith, Kansas

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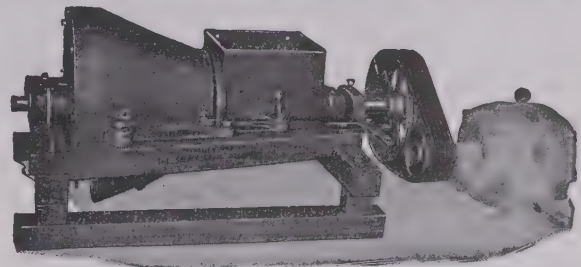
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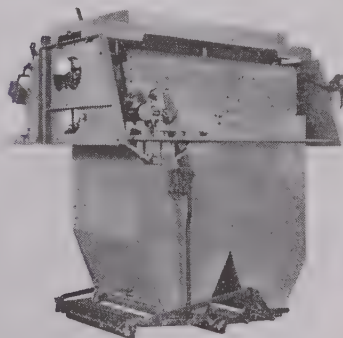
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Feedstuffs

Mankato, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention Jan. 12 and 13 at the Saulpaugh Hotel.

Brewers Dried Grains production during November totaled 8,700 tons, against 6,300 tons in November, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during November totaled 18,200 tons, against 16,900 tons in November, 1940 as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Gluten meal and feed production by the wet process was 71,385 tons in November, compared with 49,300 tons in November, 1940.—U.S.D.A.

Washington, D.C.—The Bureau of the Census reports that 782 wholesalers selling \$110,582,000 worth of feeds in 1939 sold 66.1% to retailers for resale. 11.1% to industrial users, 10.9% to other wholesalers and 10% to household consumers.

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at its conference Dec. 3 elected the following officers: H. G. Maxwell, Jr., of Goldsboro, pres.; J. D. Earle, Jr., of Asheville, vice-pres.; C. L. Fore of Siler City, sec'y-treas., and directors: J. Wesley Jones of Statesville, C. B. Fretwell of Spartanburg, S. C., and Clyde F. Hill of Norfolk, Va.

Evaluation of Brewery Waste Yeast

K. Nehring and W. Schramm report that beer yeast is relatively stable toward heating and cooking. The digestibility of the crude protein is not changed essentially. The coefficient of digestibility is about 86%. The biological value of the yeast is about 85%. Heated yeast can be held as long as 2 months and makes a good feed for swine. Drying the yeast with shredded corn cobs or barley in an electric drier at low temperature gives satisfactory results. The product has a coefficient of digestibility of 78%; and the biological value of the protein is 80%. The crude protein content is 25%. Such a product gives a satisfactory solution to the problem of disposal of brewery waste.

Feeding Shark Liver Oil to Cows

Shark liver oil was administered to 6 Guernsey cows in amounts of 30 cc. daily (700,000 I.U. of vitamin A) and a comparison in milk production was made with that of 6 other cows receiving the same basal diet without the supplement in an experiment described by H. J. Deuel, Jr., of the department of biochemistry of the University of California Medical School.

All cows received the same basal diet which included large amounts of fresh-cut alfalfa. In a 5-week preliminary period, the average milk production was practically identical in the 2 groups. With the feeding of the shark liver oil, an immediate rise in milk production of approximately 10 per cent over the control level was noted, which continued for 11 weeks; this gradually increased to a value of over 20 per cent by the 16th week of the test.

An increase in butter fat given by the cows receiving the oil supplement over that of the control animals varied during this period between 507 and 794 grams per week per cow. These alterations are not ascribable to season, lactation cycle, or to food and are believed to be caused by the administration of the shark liver oil.

U. S. Feeding Situation

Washington, D. C.—The number of sheep and lambs fed during the 1941-42 feeding season probably will exceed the record number fed during the 1940-41 season, the United States Department of Agriculture reported Dec. 12. Developments in the lamb feeding situation during November pointed to larger feeding operations this year than seemed probable a month earlier.

The most important development in the cattle feeding situation during November was the increased movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states. November was the only month in the 5 months (July through November) when such shipments this year were larger than last, and they were quite large relative to the preceding months of this year.

Laboratory Control Essential to Feed Law Compliance

[From address of Harry Clark, Omaha Grain Exchange Laboratory, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.]

Registered for sale in Iowa in the year 1940 were 6,451 commercial feeds, 373 mineral mixtures, and 293 stock tonics, according to the annual report of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. In the same year 1,124 feed manufacturers registered one or more brands of feeds or mineral mixtures, 34 manufacturers registered one or more dog or cat foods, 16 manufacturers registered one or more brands of poultry shells or poultry limestone. For the year ending July 15, 1941, 147 manufacturers have registered one or more brands of stock tonic. These figures indicate that the manufacture of feeds in the state of Iowa is big business.

The purpose of the Iowa feed law has been set forth as: 1. To require all feeds as defined to be registered, labeled and branded so as to show their value and composition. 2. To protect the consumer against short weight, misbranded and adulterated feeds. 3. To protect the honest manufacturer and dealer from unfair and dishonest competition. 4. To assist the farmer and stock feeder in the selection of economical and suitable feeds.

It is obvious that the law serves a dual purpose in protecting the consumer and honest manufacturer.

Laboratory control of the products which you manufacture is a necessity if you are to conform to the Iowa feed law. The importance of laboratory control is recognized by the large manufacturers and processors of nationally advertised feeds. All of these large manufacturers have their own laboratories and a staff of chemists to guide them in the manufacture of their products. The United States government, in its purchases of immense quantities of food, relies on the reports of the chemist.

The small as well as the large manufacturers of feeds have a need for laboratory service. In the manufacture of your feeds, mineral mixtures, poultry feeds and tonics, it is necessary that you know the exact percentages of crude protein, crude fats, crude fiber, lime, salt, phosphorus, iodine, sulphur, charcoal, calcium carbonate, vitamins and other ingredients used in the manufacture of your product. In the purchase of ingredients from which to compound your feeds, you have need to be assured of the chemical contents of such ingredients.

Without laboratory facilities of your own, it is obvious you should do the next best thing. Send your samples to a reliable commercial laboratory, whose facilities you can use as a method of control.

Colorado School for Feed Manufacturers

Attendance at the Second Annual Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers and Distributors at Colorado State College in Fort Collins Dec. 4 and 5 approached the 100 mark with representatives from eight states.

PRES. ROY. M. GREEN of the college welcomed the visitors to the college campus. He mentioned that the demands for increasing production are creating nutritional problems for both human beings and animals. Our research programs will be directed toward increased emphasis on nutrition in all its ramifications. Wilmer J. McMillin, assistant to the president, explained the purpose of the school, which was sponsored by the Colorado State College Experiment Station.

C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago: "Today the call is for more food for the nation's defense, particularly for more protective foods, especially eggs, milk, and meat. The largest single item in the production of eggs, milk, and meat is feed, since it constitutes 50 to 60 per cent of all costs."

W. R. GRAHAM, JR., Kansas City, Mo.: "Preserved grass and alfalfa properly utilized in the poultry ration may play an important part in augmenting production for national defense. Combinations of these green feeds give promise of providing excellent poultry rations for growth, hatchability, and egg production, with the use of only home produced feedstuffs including meat scrap and soybean oil meal of which there is an abundant supply."

HENRY W. SWANSON, regional sales manager of White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.: "Altho farm livestock is produced under natural outdoor conditions, with full access to natural vitamin D from direct sunlight, research work by a number of college experiment stations and practical field results obtained by feed manufacturers and livestock feeders indicate the need for supplemental vitamin D by four-footed and fur-bearing animals. A limited capacity for body storage of the vitamins has been amply demonstrated. An assured daily intake to aid in conserving body stores, avoiding depletion under adverse conditions, will contribute significantly toward optimum feeding results."

H. R. GUILBERT, division of animal husbandry, University of California: "The elimination of wasteful use of protein supplements in many fattening operations and the intelligent use

of these and other supplements to maintain continuous growth and high rate of reproduction in western range animals would go a long way toward meeting the increased demand for defense production without increasing breeding herds and flocks. Cattle and sheep do not require the "B" vitamins in their feed, since bacteria and infusoria in the digestive tract synthesize them. All farm animals can synthesize vitamin C within their bodies."

E. A. WEBB, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.: "The brewing industry as a whole keeps in operation a farm of approximately 3,000,000 acres annually to produce barley, corn, rice, and hops used in manufacturing its products. We are doing our part in the program to produce more eggs by saving the brewers yeast which has been found to contain so many valuable growth factors and vitamins necessary to do this job as it must be done. By saving this yeast as a waste, we are helping the poultryman to solve his feeding problems in connection with growth, egg production, and hatchability. There are some observations indicating that brewers yeast may be valuable in aiding fox farmers to better litters and more luxuriant furs, in helping control "necro" in pigs, and in feeding fish, animals, and birds in captivity."

DR. H. S. WILGUS, head of the poultry department at Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado: "Syntheses of the B-complex vitamins and of protein from urea occur in the digestive tract of cattle and sheep as contrasted to poultry. Poultry rations formulated to be adequate in protein quantity and quality, calcium, phosphorus, manganese, and vitamins A, D, and G are unlikely to be deficient in the other known vitamins and minerals (except possibly iodine) if ingredients of the high quality are used. Improper feeding and management rather than inadequate feeds may be responsible for such difficulties as gizzard erosions and field dermatosis.

"Alfalfa and cereal grasses are gaining in importance as sources of vitamins A and G. The many factors influencing the vitamin value of alfalfa meals requires proper manufacturing and storage conditions to meet increasingly high specifications."

DR. L. E. WASHBURN, animal investigations section, Colorado State College Experiment Station: "Minerals are known to play an indispensable role in every body function. Recent research has emphasized the profound

importance of some of the lesser known elements. Evidence indicates the necessity for certain minerals in the vitamin picture, and even suggests that certain so-called toxic elements may be essential in the animal mechanism. Thus, sodium chloride may be involved with the anti-grey hair factor, zinc may be essential for riboflavin utilization, potassium may be involved in reproduction, fluorine in traces may be essential for normal teeth, and even selenium may be required in minute traces. However, these findings do not justify the use of complex mineral supplements."

The "Information, Please" program, ably conducted by Hank Swanson and Cy Sievert, was enthusiastically received. Requests were received that more time be devoted next year to this part of the program.

Entertainment at the banquet lent enjoyment to the occasion which was featured by the talk of H. J. Henney, director of the Experiment Station. He spoke on the economic developments offering agriculture and aroused serious thought on our future agricultural relations with South America.

The last afternoon was devoted to a presentation of the research work in progress in the Poultry and Animal Investigation Sections of the Experiment Station.

During the meeting, H. F. Rogers was elected by the feedmen as chairman of a committee to investigate the possibility of re-organizing the Colorado Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Microscopy in Feed Control

By HAROLD H. HOFFMAN, feed microscopist, Florida State Department of Agriculture, before Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs.

Is it surprising that the stockman who has heard rumors of all these scientific achievements shall wonder what the real value of a feed he has purchased is, even though the protein, fat and fiber guarantees are stated on the label? Why can he not be informed of the vitamin concentration, of the mineral content, and of the proportion of those nutrients present which are digestible? Simply because methods have not been developed which are economical and dependable enough to be feasible for state control work.

Is it not advisable for feed control laboratories to adopt the equipment and tactics available that will be most likely to sponsor better feed quality? Feed microscopy seems to be the best technique available. For some time a few states have pioneered the development of microscopic examination of feeds. It would not be surprising should this practice find universal acceptance in control work before 1950.

Feed microscopy combined with chemical analysis still does not measure the exact nutritional value of a feed. Yet, given the list of ingredients found, along with the protein, fat, and fiber contents, the actual worth of a mixed feed can be closely approximated.

The value of a microscopic examination of a feed extends far beyond ascertaining which ingredients are present. All of the high-value ingredients may be present in small amounts, while low-grade ones dominate the mixture. Often a feed can pass its chemical guaranty and carry every ingredient claimed and still be a very inferior product. Obviously in such a case, more should be reported than the conventional "legal" and "ingredients present as claimed."

In some states the law requires that a feed-stuff must not contain less than 3 per cent of any essential organic food ingredient listed in the guaranty. A Florida regulation effective Jan. 1, 1942, will require that any organic ingredient present in quantities less than 5 per cent must have its actual percentage stated on the tag. We have no provision to limit the amount of high fiber ingredient permissible in a feed, but neither am I aware of any reason why a microscopist's report should not give the estimated percentage of a relatively worthless ingredient if it seems to be abnormally abundant.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Poultry Production Beginning to Boom

Altho feed costs in November were the highest since 1936, egg and turkey prices received by farmers in mid-November were the highest for the month since 1929, and chicken prices were the highest since 1937.

Because egg and turkey prices were relatively higher than feed costs, the feed-egg and feed-turkey ratios for November were more favorable to poultrymen than last year. The feed-chicken ratio, on the other hand, was less favorable.

Heavy production of hatchery chicks continued thru November, output for the month being 66 per cent larger than a year earlier.—U.S.D.A.

Maximum Fiber in Starting Rations

A preliminary experiment was conducted by the Texas Agricultural Station in co-operation with the Division of Feed Control to determine the amount of crude fiber that can be tolerated by chicks in order to know whether the chemical standards (particularly the maximum amount of crude fiber that may be allowed) adopted by the Feed Control Service for chick starters are correct.

Amounts of crude fiber from 4½% to 11% were used in this study. Fiber from oat hulls and from pulverized cane chew were used in this study. The data from the preliminary experiment indicated that possibly 7% of total crude fiber in rations for growing chicks is a maximum amount. Increasing amounts of fiber results in poorer gains and poorer efficiency of the feed. No feather picking was observed in this experiment and mortality was not a factor.

The work is being continued with a relatively pure type of crude fiber in the place of the oat hulls and pulverized cane chew.

Vitamin A Storage in the Chick

Max Rubin and H. R. Bird of the department of poultry husbandry of the University of Maryland, experimenting on the physiology of vitamin A storage in the chick, report:

In a previous paper (Rubin et al., 1941) evidence was presented that border-line vitamin A deficiency, as indicated by liver storage assays, is quite common among chicks raised on commercial poultry farms. These experiments were based on the supposition that liver storage of vitamin A is directly related to intake. However, the possibility of other factors influencing vitamin A storage was not excluded, and the experiments to be reported in this paper were undertaken to investigate some of the more likely possibilities.

Conclusions: Vitamin A stores are built up in the chick's liver just as efficiently when carotene is fed as when vitamin A is fed.

The liver stores of vitamin A in a chick which is starved decrease, but do not decrease as rapidly as the liver stores in a chick placed on a deficient ration.

S. pullorum infection does not interfere with the antimony chloride method for the determination of vitamin A in the liver, nor does it significantly decrease the liver store of vitamin A in very young chicks.

The yellow pigment stored in a chick's liver at hatching gradually decreases until the chick is 3 to 4 weeks old, then increases as the feed consumption increases.

The first 5 weeks of a chick's life would appear to constitute a critical period from the standpoint of vitamin A metabolism, since during this time vitamin A stores increase only slightly, even on a good ration.

Perosis in Turkeys

Continuing his work Thos. H. Jukes of the University of California presents in the Journal of Poultry Science further results which show the ability of choline to promote growth and prevent perosis in turkeys on a diet containing an adequate level of manganese. A preparation of lecithin from egg yolk had an effect similar to that of choline. Methionine, inositol and creatine were ineffective.

In tests of the abilities of various feeds to prevent perosis under conditions similar to those under which choline is effective, soybean meal and sardine meal were good sources of the antiperotic factor; cottonseed meal and barley were fair. Soybean meal, sardine meal, cotton seed meal, corn, wheat and barley supplied growth-promoting essentials for turkeys which were not identified.

Protein Requirement of Chicks

Information obtained over a period of several years in tests involving over 3,800 birds demonstrates that chickens require a higher protein level the first eight weeks of life than at any other time during their growth period. More time is required for chickens to reach sexual maturity when fed on diets containing less than 16 percent protein.

When maturity was reached (10 months of age), there was no difference in body weight of birds grown on the different levels of protein. Chicks from hens fed the low levels of protein were larger and chicks from hens fed high levels of protein were smaller than would be expected on a basis of egg size.—Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Station.

Protein Requirements of Poultry

By G. F. HEUSER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University

The protein requirements of poultry represent the needs for the amino-acids.

Chicks require protein for growth and normal development approximately in proportion to their rate of growth. The first few weeks of a chick's life represent a period of rapid growth which calls for relatively large amounts of protein. As the chick grows older the rapidity of growth decreases and with it the need for protein. In general it can be concluded that a considerable range in the protein level of the growing ration is possible. Egg size in pullets is related to some extent to body weight but to a greater degree with age of sexual maturity. With a sufficiency of the various nutritive factors, higher protein levels are not harmful and are to be preferred to low protein rations which will retard growth. There is general agreement in experimental results that chicks will be supplied enough protein at the start with a ration containing approximately 18 to 20 per cent protein and that this can be reduced as the chicks grow older.

For hens, in order to promote satisfactory egg production, to maintain body weight and to secure good hatchability and egg size the ration should provide the amounts of protein which would ordinarily be supplied by a ration containing 15 to 16 per cent protein. There is some variation in individual requirements but it is not practical to cater to this variation since under most conditions hens are managed as a flock and hence the needs of a majority of the birds must be met. An excess of protein is not harmful but is expensive.

The relative efficiency of protein concentrates varies and must be considered in making up the ration. The safest practice is to use a combination of proteins and to include part of the protein from animal source.

The Argentine Grain Board is offering the 1941 wheat to exporters at 55½c.

Argentina has placed export taxes on some commodities and 3⅜c a bu. is thereby added to the flaxseed price.



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New Poultry Feeding Facts

By H. S. WILGUS, JR., poultry section, Colorado State College Experiment Station, at Colorado Nutrition School.

Recent research has explained why poultry has a more intense requirement for vitamins and proteins than other farm animals. The syntheses of the water-soluble vitamins and of protein from urea occur in the digestive tract of herbivorous animals as contrasted to poultry.

Poultry are primarily grain eaters whereas most other farm animals are primarily roughage consumers. The nutrients lacking in grains must therefore be supplied in larger amounts in poultry rations. Research in poultry nutrition since 1925 has been devoted largely to the discovery of new factors and the quantitative requirements of poultry. Recently the trend has been toward the study of factors affecting the quality of feeds.

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS—The amino acid requirement of chicks differs somewhat from those of the rat. Glycine is essential in the diet of chicks.

The fats in animal protein supplements and fish oils may have a destructive effect on the vitamin A, D, and E content of the ration. Assurance of fresh raw material, of complete sterilization and proper moisture removal in the manufacturing process, and of proper storage are essential.

The high protein value of fish meals in poultry rations justifies their continued use in starting and possibly in breeding mashers in spite of price. The use of several protein supplements in poultry rations is preferable to the use of single ones.

The anti-perosis value of soybean oil meal and cotton seed meal may be due to their content of choline and similar compounds.

VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS—Deficiencies of vitamins A, D, and G are more likely in poultry rations than are those of other vitamins. World conditions are causing a change in the availability of supplements supplying these vitamins.

Vitamin A supplies from fish oils are very short. Feed manufacturers are relying on the vitamin A content of alfalfa. The carotene content of alfalfa products is affected by innumerable factors. Many samples have been found with alarmingly low carotene content. Large amounts of alfalfa meal render a mash unpalatable.

Vitamin D supplies from fish oils are likewise reduced. The new activated animal provitamin D has taken a primary role in preventing a shortage of vitamin D.

Milk by-products are of value in poultry rations primarily for their vitamin G content. Dried skim milk supplies for poultry rations are disappearing owing to diversion to human use. Use of by-products from the various fermentation industries is increasing. Research has shown that such products as corn distillers' dried solubles (25-30 units per gram), corn distillers' dried grains plus solubles (12-15 units per gram), molasses residuals (30-40 units per gram), corn syrup residuals (60-80 units per gram), and dried brewers' yeast (30-35 units per gram) are valuable as sources of this vitamin.

The quantitative requirements of chickens for pantothenic acid and the distribution of this factor in common feedstuffs indicates that a deficiency is not likely in poultry rations. Recent research indicates that rations adequate in protein and vitamins A, D, and G are very unlikely to be deficient in vitamins B and E or in the lesser known or newly discovered factors such as pantothenic acid, biotin, p-aminobenzoic acid, and factors R, S, U, and W. It is unlikely that "field dermatosis" is a direct dietary deficiency.

VITAMIN K—Wisconsin workers report that a deficiency of vitamin K may occur in breeding rations unless they include 5% of

alfalfa meal or 2½% of cereal grains. Gizzard erosions appear to be universal and to be primarily a result of improper management but affected by nutrition.

The method of mixing feed may affect the stability of vitamins. Vitamin D oils mixed on non-absorbed ingredients such as mineral supplements and dried milk by-products lose their vitamin D activity rapidly.

MINERALS—Defluorinated phosphate (.05% F.) is becoming commercially important. The minimum iodine requirements of poultry are at least 1,000 parts per billion for growth and egg production and possibly higher for optimum hatchability.

Additions of charcoal, iron, copper, etc., are non-essential and may be detrimental.

Fine dusting sulphur is valuable in the prevention of coccidiosis under sanitary conditions and when chicks are in direct sunlight. Its widespread use in Colorado is questionable.

Two per cent salt in the ration for 1 to 3 days or 1 tablespoon per gallon of water for one-half day may aid in the control of canibalism.

Manganese ore is unavailable to poultry. Sunlight is required for the most effective use of manganese.

GRAINS—"In properly balanced rations there is often more difference between samples of the same grains than between the averages of different grains . . . in all probability a mixture of two or more cereal grains is to be recommended over the necessarily heavier use of any one singly . . ." Sorghum grains may be used to make up at least 50% of the total ration and may constitute the sole grains with highly satisfactory results in all types of poultry rations. Some bran and shorts are desirable in starting mashers. Poultry can utilize low-grade grains efficiently. Yellow corn lends flavor to the flesh.

Standard all-mash and grain-mash methods of feeding are still most generally satisfactory. Concentrate-grain feeding is increasing justifiably in importance but all the factors involved in its satisfactory use require further study. A moist fleshing mash appears unnecessary.

The new emphasis on improved human nutrition likewise calls for an improvement of the nutritional value of our animal products. Feed manufacturers, distributors and service men occupy a key position in this program.

Relax Technical Regulations in War Emergency

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n told the assembled National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture at Columbia, S. C., that "The feed industry is already geared to meet the effort. We have the plant capacity, we have the trained men in nutrition and in plant production work and the green light is on.

"There will be shortages of feed ingredient materials, and we shall have to find others to take their place. We may register feeds with certain ingredients and suddenly find that these ingredients are not available due to requisitioning for other purposes, human food, etc., and immediate substitution is necessary. You can help by relaxing technical regulations and requirements for registration, broadening them and making them sufficiently flexible to meet the exigencies of the situation."

Misrepresentation of Peat Moss

The Superior Humus & Peat Moss Co. of Jamaica, N. Y., selling its product to wholesalers and retailers for resale, is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misleadingly representing its product to be "Peat Moss."

Peat moss, according to the complaint, is commonly understood in the agricultural and kindred industries as being a well defined variety of peat formed predominately by the small stems and leaves of various species of Sphagnum mosses, and it is used extensively as bedding for dairy cattle and horses, as poultry litter, as a source of humus-forming organic matter for improving soils, and as a packing material for shipping or storing perishable agricultural products. According to the complaint, it possesses distinct properties and characteristics not found in other varieties of peat.

The complaint alleges that the respondent's product advertised as "peat moss" is properly identified as "sedge peat"; has a relatively low water absorbing capacity; varies in reaction from acid to alkaline; and may contain injurious soluble salts. According to the complaint, such a variety of peat cannot be successfully employed for many of the uses for which peat moss, more correctly described as moss peat, is accepted, and the respondent, by using the words "peat moss" in describing its product, falsely represents that it is "moss peat" and possesses all the beneficial characteristics of moss peat.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal.

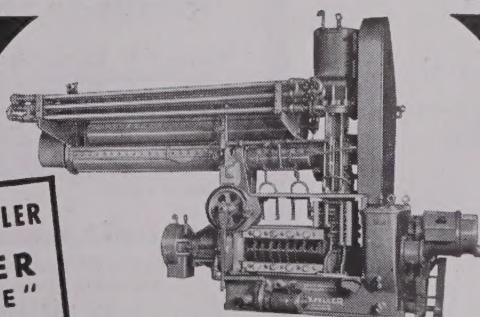
Brewers' Dried Grains

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Only an **EXPELLER**
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"NUT-LIKE"
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Expellers—the greatest value in pressing equipment—backed by 48 years experience in building continuous presses for pressing oleaginous seeds and nuts, and cracklings. Write for details.

THE V. D. ANDERSON CO.
1954 W. 96th St., • Cleveland, Ohio

The National Feed Merchandising Plan

Leading up to the formulation of the National Feed Merchandising Plan by the National Feed Merchandising Council which was formed in 1930 were the following conditions, as described by Ralph M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n:

Long time bookings have never benefited the feed consumer, the dealer, or the manufacturer. The practice compelled the establishment of false prices, largely artificial, encouraged speculation on the part of the consumer and dealer often to their detriment and caused a general condition of unrest thruout the industry. False market levels were created, with unhealthy and unstable buying conditions, which bred ill will between dealer, feeder, and manufacturer and imposed risk and penalty upon all. With the adoption of the Plan, merchandising largely replaced speculation, contractual obligations became sound and stable, and the feed industry was put on a business basis. A general feeling of confidence was thus developed within the industry. This Plan was revised in 1938 and the principles of the Plan are as follows:

1. No sale to be made for shipment beyond 60 days from date of sale.
2. No extension of contract to be made for a period exceeding 30 days and then only providing a carrying charge of 25c per ton for each 15 days or fraction thereof is made and paid.
3. No sale to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.
4. No contract to be repriced, rewritten, resold or transferred.
5. When any contract is cancelled by mutual consent of seller and buyer or expires by limitation as expressed in Principle No. 2, the buyer shall pay the market loss.

NOTE: It will be understood that these principles do not apply to the sale of beef cattle feed, sheep and lamb feed, dog feed, fox feed and mink feed.

Two hundred manufacturers in 1930 signified their approval of the principles of this Plan and about the same number likewise subscribed in 1938 to the revised principles. Generally speaking, this Plan covering contracts sales is considered as one of the most important things that the feed industry has ever accomplished.

Mr. Field says: The feed industry, like many others, is being looked over in Washington and just recently the Office of Price Administration thought best to establish a feed section which could have charge of looking after feed prices, taking care of complaints and seeing that a proper balance was maintained.

Whether you are a manufacturer, a dealer,

or a consumer of feed you don't want the government to step in and take charge of the regulation of prices because the industry itself hadn't been able to keep its own house clean and control its own members. It is up to us now to watch our step and one way to do this is by strict adherence to this Merchandising Plan. If all manufacturers selling feeds will follow the principles laid out in this

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August, and for eight months ending Aug. 31, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	April 1941	April 1940	4 mos. ending April 1941	4 mos. ending April 1940
Hay*	67	356	16,444	40,307
Coconut cake†	8,992,137	12,441,489	119,950,238	129,998,033
Soybean cake†	.....	1,000,000	8,299,413	19,693,752
Cottonseed cake†	1,638,665	4,973,394	72,337,818	59,659,479
Linseed cake†	.....	.....	1,176,788	2,556,000
All other cake†	4,554	2,931,715	16,490,331	18,094,625
Wheat feeds*	35,960	38,412	321,265	290,354
Beet pulp*	.....	.....	681	1,038
Tankage	16,978	8,961	63,124	34,391
Fish-scrap	4,074	1,226	20,779	31,994
	EXPORTS			
	April 1941	April 1940	4 mos. ending April 1941	4 mos. ending April 1940
Hay	210	208	3,759	2,501
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	2	31
Linseed cake	.....	.....	625	83,771
Other oil cake	1	.....	183	1,205
Cottonseed meal	47	140	329	707
Linseed meal	408	456	1,953	3,277
Soybean cake/meal	1,811	838	15,417	32,311
Other oil cake/meal	26	155	1,537	10,031
Fish meal	10	2	147	202
Mxd. dairy & pltry. fds.	694	575	5,242	5,930
Oyster shells	2,356	3,704	9,870	13,785
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	106	73	2,035	1,514
Other feed, bran	1,604	420	4,642	9,754
Kafir, milo, bus.	284	9	1,148	1,321

*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

Plan, the industry as a whole will be better off.

Salesmen and dealers should bear this in mind and realize that a temporary advantage in a longer booking period may bring about results in the way of price complications that would better be avoided. There may be emergency conditions that would make it advisable at times not to book even for the full 60 days but to go on a spot shipment basis with a temporary limit of 30 days.

It seems necessary from time to time to call the industry's attention to this Plan and its benefits and get our members to rededicate themselves to its strict observance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dr. H. L. Walster, of Fargo, N. D., was re-elected president of the Flax Institute of the U. S., at that organization's annual meeting in the Nicollet Hotel recently.

War emergency ceilings on soybean prices, placed in effect Dec. 11, were removed by the Chicago Board of Trade Dec. 15, to return soybean price fluctuation restrictions to the normal daily limits prohibiting transactions at levels more than 6c above or below the previous close.

INSTALL

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UNIVERSAL Hammermill
AJACS Pulverizer
ECONOMY Magnetic Separator
CORN Cutter and Grader
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Truck Dumps and other equipment. Write for information.

WANTED — Distributors or Sales Representatives in Northeast and other open territories. Write for our proposition.

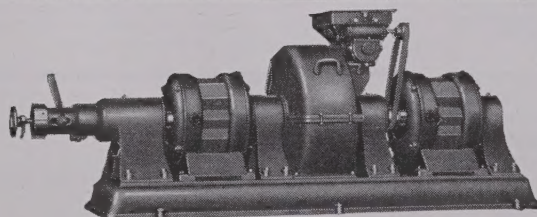
A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.
1084 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 29.....	29.00	29.00	26.85	30.15
Dec. 6.....	28.50	28.50	27.25	30.80
Dec. 13.....	32.00	32.00	28.15	32.00
Dec. 20.....	29.50	29.50	28.00	31.50
	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	meal
Nov. 29.....	30.00	32.15	159	34.00
Dec. 6.....	30.40	32.85	164½	34.75
Dec. 13.....	31.70	34.40	173	36.80
Dec. 20.....	31.15	33.50	170¾	38.50
	Kansas		Chicago	
	Cottonseed Meal	City	Corn	
Nov. 29.....	43.00	37.25	28.20	72¾
Dec. 6.....	43.00	37.25	27.20	73
Dec. 13.....	43.00	38.85	29.20	78¾
Dec. 20.....	44.00	39.70	29.20	78¾

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.



POWER SAVINGS UP TO 50%

REPORTED BY USERS OF **SPROUT-WALDRON** ATTRITION MILLS

Writes F. W. Kerber, of Emmetsburg, Iowa: "My Monarch Attrition Mill, using 60 horsepower, grinds four times as fast as another attrition mill of different make which I have, at 40 horsepower. Also, power cost per ton on our Monarch is one-half that of the other mill—and the Monarch does a better job of grinding. We can't explain the difference, but know it's there."

What Mr. Kerber will find is that he will continue to get these superior results year in and year out. Hundreds of Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mills have been running continuously for 25 years and more without major repair. Write for literature on this money-saving, better-performing grinder.

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SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., INC.
163 SHERMAN ST. MUNCY, PA.
COMPLETE FEED MILL MACHINERY

Purchased Feeds Needed

By PAUL GERLAUGH at Ohio Nutrition Conference

Purchased feeds in the form of protein concentrates are a necessary part of cattle fattening rations if good quality yearlings are used and older cattle are too risky to be a part of our discussion today. If we care to include them in the discussion, better purchase some protein for them, too. When steers are fed silage in a ration, the hay consumption goes down and the need for protein concentrates increases.

Purchased feeds in the form of protein concentrates should be more intensively used when silage is a part of the cattle fattening ration. Some say cottonseed meal should be used in rations containing silage to overcome the laxativeness of corn silage. I take no stock in the statement.

PROTEIN CONCENTRATES.—A steer does not care about the price of corn or hay or these various purchased feeds. The owner does or should. We all like to see fast gains, tho the small increase in rapidity of gains may sometimes cost considerably more than it is really worth.

Work done at our institution has definitely shown that a mixture of protein concentrates—cottonseed meal, linseed meal and soybean oil meal—will produce more rapid gains and increase the efficiency of the ration. Our work has also shown that a mixture of protein concentrates which includes 30 per cent of dry rendered tankage is a better supplement for both speed and efficiency than one composed only of proteins from plant sources.

One year's work indicates that 10 per cent of tankage is probably as satisfactory as 30 per cent of tankage in a mixture along with soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal and linseed meal. I still believe in the mixing of various protein concentrates but I must say that price must also be taken into consideration. I have the feeling that a difference of 20 cents in the price of a unit of protein from one protein concentrate as compared with another will offset the increased efficiency of mixing the two.

SELL BEANS AND BUY OIL MEAL.—There was a time not many years ago when some folks felt that the soybean crop would permit farmers to grow their own protein concentrate. Our work with fattening calves shows very plainly that such is not the case. We bought 350 bushels of soybeans at the Wooster soybean plant and Mr. Heeman kindly processed half of them for us. We fed one lot whole soybeans and the other lot an amount of soybean oil meal which the beans fed to the first lot would have made. To make a long story short, when we sold the cattle we found that we would have actually been justified in giving the whole soybeans away and paying \$45 per ton for the soybean oil meal. We know that one does not need give soybeans away but I am trying to impress upon you the importance of encouraging your cattle feeding friends to sell their beans and purchase protein concentrates or trade for soybean oil meal if they are located where they can get a good trade.

I think it is fairly sound practice to increase the protein concentrate slightly as the feeding period advances, though to make much of a point along this line involves starting at too low a level. These young calves need about two pounds of protein concentrate during the first few months they are in the fattening lot even if they don't take more than 5 to 8 pounds of corn-and-cob meal. Remember they are growing and that is the time to get the cheapest gains. Just think of the high protein content in milk which a nursing calf gets and you will not be inclined to be stingy with the protein for calves in the feed lot. For yearling cattle, I believe 1½ pounds of protein concentrate is a good base to use thruout the feeding period. Remember that more mistakes are made by using too little rather than too much protein in cattle fattening rations.



By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation:

Whereas our country has been viciously attacked and forced into a war of vast proportions, which will inevitably bring grief and distress to many and self-sacrifice to all, and

Whereas for more than sixty years the American National Red Cross has played a vital role in binding up the wounds of the injured, in sheltering, feeding, and clothing the homeless, in succoring the distressed, in rebuilding broken lives, and in rehabilitating the victims of catastrophes of nature and of war, and

Whereas in preparation for just such an emergency as we are now facing, the American National Red Cross has been spending funds at the rate of more than one million dollars a month, which is but a small fraction of the amount that the organization now requires in order to carry out effectively its functions as an essential auxiliary of our armed forces, particularly as a friendly liaison in welfare problems between the man in service and his family at home, and as a key agency in the civil-defense plans.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and President of the American National Red Cross, do hereby proclaim the beginning, as of this date, of a Red Cross War Fund campaign for the raising of a minimum sum of fifty million dollars, and I appeal to the American people to make this campaign an overwhelming success. Realizing the desire of every American to participate in the national war effort, I confidently anticipate an immediate and spontaneous response to this appeal.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[SEAL]

The WEST Meets the EAST at

BUFFALO

A Balanced Market

GRAIN Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

FEED Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain-producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities converging at this gateway have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

SEED Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and live-stock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

DEAL WITH THESE FIRMS

Southwell Grain Corp.

Consignments—Grain & Feed Merchants

Wood Grain Corp.

Consignments

Lewis Grain Corp.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Cargill, Incorporated

Grain Merchants

American Elevator & Grain Division

Russell Miller Milling Co.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

J. G. McKillen, Inc.

Receivers—Consignments

Continental Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Soybean Meal and Linseed Meal

Rex Grain & Milling Co., Inc.

Manufacturers "Rex Feeds"

**Standard Elevator & Grain Division
of Standard Milling Co.**

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

Greutker, Incorporated

Feed Concentrates and By-products

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.

Grain and Feed Merchants, Consignments

Craver-Dickinson Seed Co.

Buyers and Sellers—Carlots or less

The Stanford Seed Co.

Field Seed Merchants—Carlots or less

Allied Mills, Inc.

Feeds

Hendy Feed Co., Inc.

Feed Brokers

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grains, Soybeans and Feeds

Distributors Feed & Grain Corp.

Feed Jobbers

Checkerboard Elevator Co.

Grain and Feed Merchants

Let BUFFALO Serve You Always